

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

JULY 1953

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

VOL. XXIV, No. 7
JULY, 1953

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Superintendent of Public Instruction

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Official Publication Issued
Monthly by the California
State Department of Education

Entered as second-class matter May 8,
1930, at the Post Office at Sacramento,
California, under the Act of August 24,
1912.



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SUPPLY AND DEMAND: CERTIFICATED PERSONNEL IN CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1953, With Forecast for 1958

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- In September, 1953, California colleges and universities will supply two elementary teachers where seven are needed, and one secondary teacher where two are needed, for employment in California public schools.
- More than half of the persons currently employed on the basis of emergency credentials hold bachelors' degrees or have equivalent training.
- More than half of the 1952 candidates who qualified for secondary teaching credentials did not take teaching positions in the fall of 1952.
- One-fifth fewer candidates for teaching credentials will be graduated from California colleges and universities in 1953 than were graduated in 1952.
- During the next five years California will need 65,000 new teachers—45,000 in elementary schools and 20,000 in secondary schools.

These are some of the facts revealed by the fifth annual study of supply and demand of certificated personnel in California made by the Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education, repeating and augmenting the previous investigations and analyses.

THE DEMAND FOR CERTIFICATED PERSONNEL

In this fifth annual study of supply of and demand for certificated personnel¹ in California, covering the school year 1952-53, the procedure has been the same as was used during the past four years.² The following measures of demand for certificated personnel have been employed: (1) The number of certificated persons employed in each county of the state, and the types of credentials held by these persons, determined by a survey made through the offices of the county superintendents of schools, (2) the demand for certificated persons by types

¹ The term certificated personnel or certificated persons, as used in this study, refers to classroom teachers, supervisors, administrators, and other persons employed in positions requiring certification. The term teacher refers to classroom teachers only.

² *California Schools*, XX (April, 1949), 89-103; XXI (May, 1950), 113-34; XXII (May, 1951), 137-68; XXIII (July, 1952), 307-43.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATED PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON REGULAR AND
EMERGENCY CREDENTIALS, OCTOBER 31, 1952, BY TYPE OF CREDENTIAL

Type of Credential	Number employed			Percentage employed on emergency credentials
	Total	On regular or provisional credentials	On emergency credentials	
IN TEACHING FIELDS:				
Provisional kindergarten-primary.....	275	275	--	--
Kindergarten-primary.....	4,032	3,820	212	5.3
Provisional general elementary.....	3,330	3,330	--	--
General elementary.....	37,864	33,980	3,884	10.3
Junior high school.....	2,207	2,207	--	--
Special secondary (total).....	10,388	10,026	362	3.0
Agriculture, vocational.....	378	378	--	--
Agriculture, limited.....	21	21	--	--
Art.....	728	728	--	--
Aviation.....	10	9	1	1.0
Blind.....	35	35	--	--
Business education.....	713	713	--	--
Deaf.....	81	81	--	--
Homemaking.....	1,178	1,150	28	2.4
Home nursing.....	4	--	4	100
Industrial arts.....	1,157	1,157	--	--
Industrial arts, limited.....	383	383	--	--
Lip reading.....	42	42	--	--
Mentally retarded, education of.....	961	746	215	22.4
Music.....	1,248	1,212	36	2.9
Music, limited.....	61	61	--	--
Nursing education.....	50	47	3	6.0
Partially sighted.....	17	17	--	--
Physical education (men).....	969	969	--	--
Physical education (women).....	1,047	1,027	20	1.9
Public safety, driver training.....	46	33	13	28.3
Speech arts.....	72	72	--	--
Speech defects.....	294	288	6	2.0
Vocational arts Class A.....	523	487	36	6.9
Vocational arts Class B.....	163	163	--	--
Vocational arts Class C1.....	27	27	--	--
Vocational arts Class C2.....	3	3	--	--
Other special secondary fields.....	177	177	--	--
General secondary.....	22,348	21,825	523	2.3
Junior college.....	372	372	--	--
Adult education.....	3,954	3,954	--	--
Total (in teaching fields).....	84,770	79,789	4,981	5.9
IN NONTEACHING FIELDS:				
Elementary supervision.....	353	353	--	--
Secondary supervision.....	73	73	--	--
Special supervision.....	274	274	--	--
Elementary administration.....	2,678	2,638	40	1.5
Secondary administration.....	1,721	1,721	--	--
Secondary administration in trade and industrial education.....	26	23	3	11.5
General administration.....	879	879	--	--
Child welfare and supervision of attendance.....	304	277	27	8.9
Health and development, school nurse.....	1,340	1,015	325	24.3
Other.....	277	246	31	11.2
Librarianship.....	328	328	--	--
School psychologist.....	130	130	--	--
School psychometrist.....	110	110	--	--
Total (in nonteaching fields).....	8,493	8,067	426	5.0
GRAND TOTAL.....	93,263	87,856	5,407	5.8

of credentials, as reported by placement bureaus; and (3) estimates of the number of newly certificated persons needed to replace the deceased and retired and the number needed to meet the needs of an increasing school population.

1. Reports from County Superintendents of Schools

The present demand for certificated school personnel is indicated by the number of certificated persons currently employed. This is indicated in reports from county superintendents of schools, which show the number of certificated persons employed on October 31, 1952, and the type of credential held by each person or, in the case of an individual with several credentials on file in the county office, the particular credential on the basis of which he derived half or more of his October salary. Table 1 shows the total number of certificated persons employed in the public schools of California in October, 1952, as 93,263, an increase of 4,973 over the number employed in October, 1951. This was an increase of 5.6 per cent.

The extent to which the demand exceeds the supply of fully qualified persons is shown by the number serving on emergency credentials. Table 1 shows the number of persons employed on emergency credentials in October, 1952, as 5,407, or 5.8 per cent of the total. This is a decrease of 741 from the number in October, 1951, of 6,148, which was 7.0 per cent of the total at that time. Of the 5,407 persons reported as employed on emergency credentials this year, 4,096 were teachers in the elementary schools, 3,089 of whom were employed in regular positions under contract and the remainder on credentials for substitute and part-time service.

Although the total number of certificated persons employed in the California public schools has increased 26.8 per cent since the school year 1948-49—that is, from 73,484 in that year to 93,263 in the year 1952-53—

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF CERTIFICATED PERSONS EMPLOYED,
ON OCTOBER 31, FOR SCHOOL YEARS 1948-49 TO
1952-53, AND THE NUMBER AND PER CENT EMPLOYED
ON EMERGENCY CREDENTIALS

School year	Total personnel employed	Number employed on regular credentials	Number employed on emergency credentials	Per cent employed on emergency credentials
1948-49-----	73,484	60,446	13,038	17.7
1949-50-----	78,069	67,422	10,647	13.6
1950-51-----	82,868	75,595	7,273	8.8
1951-52-----	88,290	82,142	6,148	7.0
1952-53-----	93,263	87,856	5,407	5.8

the number of persons serving on emergency credentials has decreased nearly 60 per cent during the same five-year period—that is, from 13,038 in the year 1948-49 to 5,407 in the year 1952-53. These figures are shown in Table 2.

The reports made by county superintendents of schools have also revealed the proportion of persons serving on emergency credentials in October, 1952, according to types of credentials. This proportion ranges from 28.3 per cent for public safety and accident prevention, including driver training, to 1.0 per cent for aviation.

<i>Type of credential</i>	<i>Proportion of credentials in use issued on emergency basis</i>
Public safety and accident prevention, including driver training	28.3 per cent
Health and development—school nurse	24.3 per cent
Education of the mentally retarded	22.4 per cent
Secondary school administration in trade and industrial education	11.5 per cent
Health and development—others	11.2 per cent
General elementary	10.3 per cent
Child welfare and supervision of attendance	8.9 per cent
Vocational class A	6.9 per cent
Nursing education	6.0 per cent
Kindergarten-primary	5.3 per cent
Music	2.9 per cent
Homemaking	2.4 per cent
General secondary	2.3 per cent
Physical education, women	1.9 per cent
Speech defects	2.0 per cent
Elementary school administration	1.5 per cent
Aviation	1.0 per cent

Figure 1 shows the number of teachers employed on the basis of elementary or secondary credentials during the period from October, 1948, to October, 1953, and the percentage of this number whose credentials were issued on the emergency basis.

The proportion of teachers employed in October of each of the past five years who held emergency credentials authorizing service on the elementary and secondary school levels, is thus approximately as shown in the following tabulation:

<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Elementary</i>
1948—1 out of 9	1948—1 out of 4
1949—1 out of 20	1949—1 out of 5
1950—1 out of 30	1950—1 out of 7
1951—1 out of 40	1951—1 out of 9
1952—1 out of 33	1952—1 out of 11

The proportion of emergency teachers required for secondary schools increased from 1 in 50 during 1951-52 to 1 in 33 during 1952-53. There

are some indications that the proportion of persons employed in secondary schools on emergency credentials may increase further if school enrollments continue to increase and the conditions of full employment add to the competition for fully qualified individuals in various occupations and professions which drains the supply of college-trained persons into other fields than education.

In considering the purposes for which emergency credentials are issued it should be pointed out that some are for regular full-time service and some for part-time and substitute service only. Table 3 shows the number of persons employed on regular and emergency credentials in regular and substitute positions on October 31, 1952. A comparison of these figures with those for October 31, 1951, shows that the number of persons serving on emergency credentials in regular positions decreased by 623 (13.3 per cent), and the number in substitute positions decreased by 118 (8.0 per cent).

In counties that are largely mountainous or rural, the proportion of persons serving on emergency credentials is high. The need to employ such persons is less in areas of the state where living conditions are good

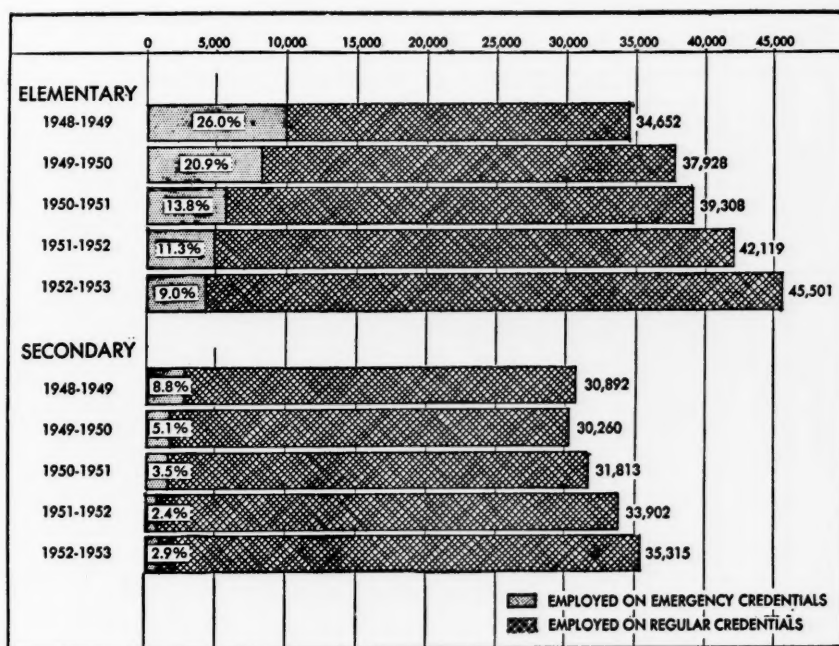


Figure 1. Number of teachers employed on credentials authorizing service in elementary and secondary schools, and percentages of emergency credentials, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, and 1952-53.

TABLE 3

**NUMBER OF CERTIFICATED PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN REGULAR AND
SUBSTITUTE POSITIONS, ON REGULAR AND EMERGENCY
CREDENTIALS, OCTOBER 31, 1952**

Fields and positions	Employed on regular credentials	Employed on emergency credentials	Total
IN TEACHING FIELDS:			
Employed in regular positions.....	75,067	3,660	78,727
Employed in substitute positions.....	4,722	1,321	6,043
Total persons employed in teaching fields.....	79,789	4,981	84,770
IN NONTTEACHING FIELDS:			
Employed in regular positions.....	7,960	392	8,352
Employed in substitute positions.....	107	34	141
Total persons employed in nonteaching fields.....	8,067	426	8,493
Total employed in regular positions.....	83,027	4,052	87,079
Total employed in substitute positions.....	4,829	1,355	6,184
GRAND TOTAL.....	87,856	5,407	93,263

and salaries high. The variation according to locality in the need for emergency credentialed personnel is shown in Table 4, which lists counties in the order of the number of emergency credentials registered for public school service. The State Department of Education recognizes the difficulty of securing regularly credentialed, qualified persons for public school service in certain places but encourages counties which do not have this problem to establish some standards of training or experience which applicants for emergency credentials in those counties must meet.³ The most general requirement in such counties is two years of college training, and in some the applicant is required to submit a statement to the effect that he will complete work for a regular credential. Requirements of this type, set by counties for the purpose of securing trained emergency teachers, are somewhat comparable to requirements for the provisional kindergarten-primary and provisional general elementary credentials issued by the State Board of Education. It may be possible at some future time to raise the standards for the issuance of emergency credentials to a similar level since many of the conditions which gave rise to the issuance of emergency credentials no longer exist.

³ California Administrative Code, Title 5, Education, sets forth the following minimum requirements of applicants for emergency credentials: (Section 605) citizenship in the United States, or first papers for naturalization, and minimum age of 18 years; (Section 615) a health certificate, and a statement of need signed by the county superintendent of schools indicating that no qualified, regularly certificated applicant of the type needed is available and that the applicant, if granted the credential applied for, will be employed in a specified position.

TABLE 4
NUMBER OF CREDENTIALLED PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN EACH CALIFORNIA COUNTY, WITH PER CENT EMPLOYED
ON THE BASIS OF EMERGENCY CREDENTIALS, OCTOBER 31, 1952

County	1952			1951			Number and per cent of personnel employed on the basis of emergency credentials, 1952									
	Total number credentialed personnel employed	Total employed on emergency credentials	Per cent of total personnel employed on emergency credentials	Total number credentialed personnel employed	Total employed on emergency credentials	Per cent of total personnel employed on emergency credentials	Kindergarten primary		General elementary		General secondary		Special secondary		In nonteaching fields	
							Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent
San Francisco.....	4,419	31	0.7	4,607	5	0.1	--	--	21	1	3	0.3	7	2	--	--
Los Angeles.....	34,249	1,191	3	32,170	1,330	4	130	5	635	5	151	2	139	3	136	9
Marin.....	735	23	3	829	64	8	1	3	14	4	--	--	1	2	7	9
San Mateo.....	1,973	60	3	1,640	76	5	1	1	46	5	3	0.6	2	2	8	4
Santa Clara.....	2,881	99	3	2,662	180	6	11	7	70	5	6	1	4	1	8	3
Alameda.....	6,292	231	4	5,116	236	5	4	2	168	7	15	0.7	32	5	12	2
San Diego.....	4,925	217	4	4,656	239	5	5	3	146	7	14	1	16	4	36	8
Butte.....	542	27	5	586	34	6	--	--	17	6	3	3	2	3	5	10
Orange.....	2,179	105	5	2,232	108	5	1	0.8	75	7	10	3	12	5	7	3
Contra Costa.....	3,238	180	6	2,956	194	7	3	3	157	10	12	2	2	1	6	2
Kern.....	2,632	165	6	2,530	194	8	2	3	119	9	18	4	13	4	13	5
Santa Barbara.....	996	72	7	996	89	9	1	2	39	10	24	11	1	1	7	7
Sonoma.....	986	71	7	906	92	10	--	--	53	11	7	3	6	7	5	7
Sutter.....	382	26	7	229	35	15	1	17	25	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yuba.....	288	21	7	270	40	15	--	--	21	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fresno.....	2,892	239	8	2,823	257	9	1	1	199	13	14	2	11	4	14	6
San Luis Obispo.....	534	45	8	451	35	8	1	6	39	14	4	4	--	1	2	2
Solano.....	948	72	8	873	89	10	5	15	54	13	5	2	3	3	5	6
Tehama.....	195	16	8	171	18	11	--	--	8	8	4	10	--	--	4	21
Yolo.....	374	31	8	339	20	6	2	14	28	13	--	--	--	--	1	3
Lake.....	128	12	9	121	13	11	--	--	8	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monterey.....	1,111	104	9	1,352	109	8	6	16	78	15	8	4	9	6	3	3
Sacramento.....	2,902	260	9	2,603	266	8	3	4	192	13	12	2	20	6	33	13
San Bernardino.....	3,098	272	9	2,740	287	10	--	--	186	13	51	7	15	4	20	7
San Bernardino.....	3,098	272	9	2,740	287	10	--	--	186	13	51	7	15	4	20	7
San Bernardino.....	3,098	272	9	2,740	287	10	--	--	186	13	51	7	15	4	20	7
Santa Cruz.....	588	51	9	565	54	10	2	11	41	15	4	4	1	1	3	7
Del Norte.....	88	10	10	83	24	29	--	--	8	13	1	6	--	--	1	9
Napa.....	376	38	10	302	25	8	1	11	30	17	4	4	3	8	--	--
Nevada.....	163	16	10	161	21	13	--	--	15	15	--	--	--	--	1	9
San Joaquin.....	1,597	159	10	1,741	237	14	6	20	124	15	12	3	8	4	9	6
Ventura.....	1,172	115	10	1,126	168	15	8	15	83	16	12	5	3	2	9	9

TABLE 4—Continued

NUMBER OF CREDENTIALIED PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN EACH CALIFORNIA COUNTY, WITH PER CENT EMPLOYED ON THE BASIS OF EMERGENCY CREDENTIALS, OCTOBER 31, 1952

County	1952			1951			Number and per cent of personnel employed on the basis of emergency credentials, 1952									
	Total number credentialied personnel employed	Total employed on emergency credentials	Per cent of total personnel employed on emergency credentials	Total number credentialied personnel employed	Total employed on emergency credentials	Per cent of total personnel employed on emergency credentials	Kindergarten primary		General elementary		General secondary		Special secondary		In nonteaching fields	
							Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Glenn.....	166	18	11	157	11	7	--	--	15	16	2	6	--	--	1	10
Placer.....	440	47	11	747	63	8	--	--	41	18	2	2	--	5	2	5
Plumas.....	156	17	11	151	16	11	--	--	12	15	5	11	--	--	--	--
Riverside.....	1,490	170	11	1,511	204	14	1	2	142	21	17	5	--	3	--	3
San Benito.....	137	15	11	136	16	12	--	--	11	16	4	13	--	--	--	--
Tulare.....	1,624	181	11	1,603	220	14	4	10	151	17	8	3	7	5	--	8
Mendocino.....	348	43	12	353	59	17	--	--	34	18	7	11	--	--	2	11
Siskiyou.....	285	35	12	59	16	27	--	--	26	15	7	2	--	--	11	11
Stanislaus.....	1,311	157	12	1,197	204	18	2	6	126	20	6	2	12	7	--	7
Imperial.....	587	76	13	500	59	12	2	18	63	19	7	6	--	--	4	7
Shasta.....	461	60	13	448	72	16	1	14	55	21	3	3	1	2	--	--
Humboldt.....	705	98	14	659	114	17	1	6	85	22	7	6	5	6	--	--
Inyo.....	129	19	15	124	29	20	--	--	11	16	5	17	2	20	1	10
Amador.....	110	18	16	130	40	31	--	--	13	24	4	14	1	8	--	--
Colusa.....	127	21	17	138	34	25	--	--	19	28	--	--	--	--	2	13
Kings.....	549	96	17	520	82	16	--	--	76	25	10	9	2	4	8	16
Sierra.....	41	7	17	42	9	21	--	--	5	24	1	8	--	--	1	20
Mariposa.....	57	10	18	61	20	33	--	--	8	22	--	--	--	--	2	40
El Dorado.....	175	34	19	169	34	20	1	17	29	27	1	4	2	14	1	6
Lassen.....	214	41	19	209	43	21	2	40	29	26	7	13	2	12	1	5
Tuolumne.....	128	24	19	102	23	23	--	--	24	39	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merced.....	706	142	20	708	158	22	3	18	116	28	8	7	3	4	12	21
Modoc.....	93	19	20	88	33	38	--	--	16	29	--	--	3	20	--	--
Calaveras.....	92	19	21	103	17	17	--	--	15	26	--	--	2	25	2	22
Mono.....	6	6	25	20	7	35	--	--	4	33	2	33	--	--	--	--
Trinity.....	56	15	27	52	15	29	--	--	14	39	--	--	--	--	1	17
Alpine.....	3	1	33	4	2	50	--	--	1	33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madera.....	161	59	37	441	69	16	--	--	44	34	9	50	1	50	5	50
Total.....	93,263	5,407	6	88,290	6,148	7	212	5	3,884	10	523	2	362	3	426	5

2. *Reports from Placement Bureaus*

The 36 placement bureaus maintained by accredited teacher-education institutions of the state, together with the placement bureaus of the Los Angeles and San Francisco offices of the California Teachers Association, were asked to indicate (1) the number of certificated persons placed during the period October 1, 1951, to September 30, 1952, (2) the number of requests for such persons, and (3) the number of certificated persons unplaced. Table 5 summarizes their reports. They were also asked to indicate, on the basis of these factors, the fields in which the demand for certificated persons seemed to be critical, those in which the supply and demand seemed to balance, and those in which there seemed to be an oversupply of applicants.

According to the placement bureaus, demand exceeded supply for certificated persons to teach in kindergarten-primary grades or all elementary grades and in the fields of administration; health and development; secondary school teaching of mathematics, homemaking, industrial arts, vocational arts, Latin, librarianship, girls' physical education, business education, music, physical science, and English; special education, including instruction of the blind, the deaf, the partially sighted, and the mentally retarded, lip reading for the hard-of-hearing, and correction of speech defects; and special subject supervision.

For the fifth consecutive year, studies of these reports and of reports from county superintendents of schools showing the proportion of certificated persons employed on emergency credentials have shown a shortage of teachers in the elementary grades and in certain fields in the secondary schools including homemaking, librarianship, girls' physical education, vocational arts, and education of exceptional children. An oversupply of candidates was available for employment in junior college teaching and in secondary school teaching in the fields of French and German. In the fields of social studies and boys' physical education, there was an oversupply of teachers each year for the past five years. There is now reported to be a supply of teachers equal to the demand in these fields.

In last year's estimate of supply-demand relationships for the 1952-53 school year, an oversupply of approximately 2,500 candidates for secondary credentials was predicted. The oversupply did not materialize, and it was necessary again to issue a large number of emergency general secondary credentials. In an effort to determine why a shortage developed so rapidly, placement officers in teacher-education institutions were requested to submit reports on follow-up studies of the 1952 candidates for credentials. These reports showed that 52.3 per cent of the candidates for secondary credentials and 26.6 per cent of the candidates for elementary credentials who completed work in June did not accept or were not placed in positions in the public schools of California in Sep-

TABLE 5
NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS MADE, NUMBER OF APPLICANTS UNPLACED,
AND NUMBER OF REQUESTS RECEIVED BY PLACEMENT BUREAUS, OCTOBER
1, 1951, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1952, ACCORDING TO TYPES OF CREDENTIALS
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SERVICE

Type of credential	Number of applicants placed		Number of applicants unplaced		Number of requests for certificated personnel
	Holders of regular or provisional credentials	Holders of emergency credentials	Holders of regular or provisional credentials	Candidates for emergency credentials	
IN TEACHING FIELDS:					
Kindergarten-primary.....	566	49	31	2	6,024
Provisional kindergarten-primary.....	7	--	3	--	
General elementary.....	4,062	283	410	52	30,931
Provisional general elementary.....	51	--	2	--	
Junior high school.....	230	1	42	1	613
General secondary (total).....	3,242	28	821	44	14,275
Agriculture major.....	10	--	2	--	68
Art major.....	120	--	52	2	483
Business education major.....	187	1	44	3	1,054
Conservation of natural resources.....	1	--	--	--	--
English major.....	584	8	104	9	2,746
Health education major.....	1	--	3	--	7
Homemaking major.....	36	2	7	3	858
Industrial arts major.....	56	1	12	1	783
Language arts major.....	52	--	3	--	212
Language major.....					
French.....	54	--	28	3	79
German.....	12	--	13	1	13
Latin.....	20	1	12	--	118
Spanish.....	158	2	48	--	430
Librarianship major.....	4	--	8	--	203
Life science and general science.....	237	--	68	3	666
Mathematics major.....	222	--	62	--	1,276
Music major.....	119	2	39	1	726
Physical education (men).....	365	1	61	2	758
Physical education (women).....	88	4	11	--	1,123
Physical science and general science.....	121	1	34	3	583
Social studies major.....	698	3	180	13	1,869
Speech arts major.....	7	--	4	--	69
Speech major.....	90	2	26	--	143
Special secondary (total).....	1,487	15	370	1	3,922
Agriculture, vocational.....	47	1	6	--	43
Agriculture, limited.....	6	--	1	--	--
Art.....	151	--	95	--	210
Blind.....	2	--	--	--	15
Business education.....	122	1	35	--	391
Deaf.....	6	--	3	--	64
Homemaking.....	179	1	28	1	538
Industrial arts.....	257	2	40	--	616
Industrial arts, limited.....	--	--	--	--	10
Lip reading.....	2	--	--	--	8
Mentally retarded.....	45	1	7	--	519
Music.....	263	1	66	--	581
Nursing education.....	6	--	1	--	55
Partially sighted.....	1	--	--	--	8
Physical education (men).....	160	4	60	--	181
Physical education (women).....	178	4	14	--	509
Speech arts.....	14	--	5	--	15
Speech defects.....	48	--	9	--	154
Vocational arts.....	--	--	--	--	5
Junior college.....	78	1	79	--	626
Total (in teaching fields).....	9,723	377	1,758	100	56,391

TABLE 5—Continued

NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS MADE, NUMBER OF APPLICANTS UNPLACED, AND NUMBER OF REQUESTS RECEIVED BY PLACEMENT BUREAUS, OCTOBER 1, 1951, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1952, ACCORDING TO TYPES OF CREDENTIALS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SERVICE

Type of credential	Number of applicants placed		Number of applicants unplaced		Number of requests for certified personnel
	Holders of regular or provisional credentials	Holders of emergency credentials	Holders of regular or provisional credentials	Candidates for emergency credentials	
IN NONTeaching FIELDS:					
Elementary supervision.....	78	--	2	--	278
Secondary supervision.....	26	--	2	--	109
Special subject supervision.....	13	--	1	--	73
Elementary administration.....	285	1	32	--	627
Secondary administration.....	139	--	11	--	248
General administration.....	162	--	24	--	209
Child welfare and supervision of attendance.....	13	--	--	--	46
Health and development (school nurse).....	6	--	5	--	171
Librarianship.....	33	--	8	1	227
School psychologist.....	27	--	8	1	76
School psychometrist.....	14	--	7	--	33
Total (in nonteaching fields).....	796	1	103	2	2,097
GRAND TOTAL.....	10,519	378	1,861	102	58,488

tember, 1952. Of the total number of those who completed requirements, *60.9 per cent only entered teaching*. This condition appears to be general. For example, only 40 per cent of the college graduates with teaching credentials in Washington⁴ entered teaching and approximately 50 per cent in Texas.⁵

Heads of placement offices in teacher-education institutions gave the following reasons for the fact that the anticipated oversupply of 2,500 secondary school teachers did not materialize last year in California. These are listed in order of importance.

1. Many persons who prepared for teaching accepted higher paying positions in business and industry.
2. Many apparently did not intend to teach in the public schools. This number includes young women who planned to marry and devote full time to homemaking, students who planned to teach in private schools, those who planned to take additional graduate work before teaching, and those who were subject to military service.

⁴ Letter from Wendell C. Allen, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Teacher Education and Guidance Services, Washington State Department of Education, to James C. Stone, Specialist in Teacher Education, California State Department of Education, February 9, 1953.

⁵ "Must We Recruit Teachers?" Austin, Texas: Research Division, Texas State Teachers Association, October, 1952, 12 pp. (mimeographed).

3. Many were available for employment only in specified places and accepted other employment rather than move to a community where a teaching position was available. This was especially true of married couples and those planning to marry when one of the couple was attending college or employed in a particular place.
4. A number of men who qualified for secondary credentials and who wished to become administrators in the shortest time possible decided to enter the elementary field in teaching, as the opportunities in administration in the elementary field are greater.

Placement office records for the year 1952-53 showed that 1,963 of the applicants for positions were not placed. Of these, 1,861 held regular credentials. The remaining 102 wished to secure positions on emergency credentials. The reasons for failure to place applicants are shown in the following tabulation:

- 338 were not willing to accept positions located outside of certain limited geographic areas
- 323 accepted positions outside the teaching profession
- 203 decided to continue their professional training
- 134 were not well recommended, by reason of emotional instability or undesirable personality or character traits
- 132 were prepared in fields in which there was an oversupply
- 118 married or were married already and preferred homemaking in preference to teaching
- 114 entered military service
- 99 were rejected as too old or too young for positions open
- 79 were weak in professional preparation
- 74 were rejected because of race or religious creed
- 14 decided to travel
- 9 moved out of state
- 8 were rejected because of physical defects or other health factors
- 318 were listed by placement offices under the heading "no report available," or "miscellaneous"

3. *Additional Certificated Personnel Needed*

On the basis of estimates of enrollment supplied by the Division of Budgets and Accounts of the State Department of Finance, it is estimated that, because of increased enrollment, California will need 5,216 additional certificated persons in the school year 1953-54, an increase of 1,137 over the number of newly certificated persons needed during the current year. This increase is the result of the continued growth in school enrollments. On October 31, 1952, the total enrollment in all regular grades showed an increase of 7.0 per cent over that of October 31, 1951. The increase for the preceding three years beginning with 1949 and ending with 1951 was 8.6 per cent, 4.6 per cent, and 8.3 per cent. It is estimated that the increase in school enrollment for 1953-54 in kindergarten through grade eight will be 7.6 per cent⁶ and in grades nine through fourteen,

⁶ The effect of the change in the lawful school entrance age from four years six months to four years nine months will be to increase sharply kindergarten enrollment next year. Henry W. Magnuson, "Enrollment in California Public Schools, October 31, 1952," *California Schools*, XXIV (February, 1953), 46.

6.6 per cent. The estimate made last year of the probable increase in secondary school enrollment for the year 1952-53 was 3.7 per cent, approximately half of the estimated increase for the coming year. As of October 31, 1952, the actual enrollment increase for grades nine through fourteen was 6.7 per cent.⁷

According to present estimates, 13,316 additional certificated persons will be needed next year, including 8,100 to replace those now teaching who, as indicated by data supplied by the State Teachers' Retirement System, will probably not be teaching next year. Approximately three-fourths of the total number will be needed in the elementary grades and the remaining one-fourth in the secondary grades, as shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6
ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATED PERSONNEL
NEEDED, BY SCHOOL LEVEL, 1953-54

Level	For replacement of those removed from the profession			Because of increased enrollment*	Total
	By death	By retirement	By resignation		
Elementary school.....	250	800	4,800	3,739	9,589
Secondary school.....	250	800	1,200	1,477	3,727
Total.....	500	1,600	6,000	5,216	13,316

* Estimates of enrollment increase are based on figures supplied by Carl Frisen, Research Technician for Population Studies, Bureau of Budgets and Accounts, California State Department of Finance, using a pupil-teacher ratio of 34 to 1 for elementary and 25 to 1 for secondary.

The State Teachers' Retirement System estimates that 6,000 persons will resign or withdraw on leaves of absence this year, that 1,600 will retire, and that death will take 500 more. It was estimated that 5,000 would resign or withdraw on leaves of absence last year. Actually, 4,798 resigned. The anticipated number of resignations this year is one thousand more than the number anticipated last year.

The number of persons to retire this year is estimated to be the same as last year. The 1951-52 study indicated that 1,600 teachers would probably retire. Actually, 1,471 retired. Officials of the State Teachers' Retirement System expressed the opinion that many teachers eligible for retirement continue to teach because, under present conditions, retirement payments do not meet increased living costs. A large number of these teachers will reach the age of 65 before next fall, or have already reached that age. After reaching age 65, teachers no longer have tenure, but many continue to teach since retirement is not mandatory. If there should be a decrease in the cost of living, no doubt a larger number of teachers will

⁷ *Ibid.*, 47.

retire. In terms of numbers, such an eventuality would affect elementary school and secondary school teaching groups about equally, since elementary teachers are more numerous but secondary teachers are an older age group.

The estimated number of replacements needed because of deaths among teachers now in service is higher than in previous years. A hundred more certificated persons than predicted died last year, that is, a total of 450 rather than 350. A factor in estimating the number of resignations for the year 1953-54 is the expected increase in the proportion of persons serving on emergency credentials. Records in the office of the State Teachers' Retirement System indicate that there is a large turnover of teachers in this group, many of whom are apparently not planning to make a career of teaching.

The number of teachers returning to teaching in California has been reported by county superintendents of schools as 4,124 in 1950; 3,459 in 1951; and 5,483 in 1952. The number who return each year has been approximately equal to 85 per cent of the number who resigned or withdrew on leaves of absence during the previous year.

A number of teachers with regular credentials and with one to three years of teaching experience are resigning each year because of the fact that beginning teachers are often given larger classes and more exacting extracurricular assignments than experienced teachers. There is, however, evidence in reports of county superintendents of schools that the number of teachers who resign is balanced by the number who return to teaching.

An investigation carried on during the past four years by the Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education and the State Teachers' Retirement System has revealed various reasons for withdrawal from the profession before eligibility for retirement. The reasons are shown in the answers to a questionnaire returned by teachers who withdrew their retirement contributions. The questionnaire asked for information on the amount and kind of teaching experience, type of credential held, age, sex, and reason for withdrawing from teaching. Of the 2,245 replies received, 71.5 per cent were from women and 28.5 per cent from men. The last year of teaching named in 8.6 per cent of the replies was 1948-49; in 7.7 percent, 1949-50; in 13.9 per cent, 1950-51; in 67.6 per cent, 1951-52; and in 2.2 per cent, 1952-53. Of those replying, 70.6 per cent held regular credentials, 26.1 per cent emergency credentials, and 3.3 per cent provisional credentials. Approximately 53 per cent were elementary teachers and two-thirds of these had taught in kindergarten-primary grades. The amounts of teaching experience of these people also varied. One to three years of teaching experience were reported by 34.7 per cent, of whom 50.1 per cent had taught in California; and 17.9 per cent had had ten years of teaching experience. Tabulation of the ages of the persons replying showed that 12.4 per cent were between 21 and 24 years of age, 31.2 per cent between 25 and 29 years, 20.4 per cent between

30 and 34 years, and 13.5 per cent between 40 and 50 years of age. The reasons most frequently given for leaving the profession were maternity, 19.2 per cent; moving out of the state, 15.0 per cent; marriage, 13.0 per cent; inadequate salary, 11.5 per cent; and entering other occupations, 7.8 per cent. This is the fourth consecutive year in which the three most frequently stated reasons have been the same, and in the same order of frequency.

In a somewhat similar study made in Ohio, the principal reasons for resigning were reported as follows: Marriage, 17 per cent; entering business and industry, 16 per cent; teaching in another state, 9 per cent; retiring, 9 per cent; and entering the Armed forces, 5 per cent.⁸

A study in New Jersey showed that 19 per cent of the men who left teaching entered business and industry, and 29 per cent of the women left in order to marry and assume home duties.⁹ The withdrawal rate is relatively high in those states where salaries are low and living conditions are unsatisfactory. This rate tends to be higher among elementary than among secondary teachers and higher among women than among men. Nation-wide, the replacement rates for withdrawals are 7 per cent for elementary teachers and 5 per cent for secondary teachers.¹⁰ For the past five years, the proportion of teachers employed each year to replace those withdrawn from the profession in California has been higher than the national average—13 per cent in elementary schools and 6 per cent in secondary schools. The follow-up study made by the Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education of teachers withdrawing from the profession in California is being continued into its fifth year.

THE SUPPLY OF CERTIFICATED PERSONNEL

What are the sources of supply from which California may obtain the 13,316 certificated persons who will be needed to fill vacancies when school opens next fall? The principal sources of supply are (1) students in California teacher-education institutions who are candidates for credentials this year, (2) teachers trained in out-of-state teacher-education institutions, (3) persons not now teaching who formerly taught or prepared for teaching, and (4) emergency teachers.

1. *Graduates of California Teacher-Education Institutions*

Each of the 36 accredited teacher-education institutions in California was asked to estimate the number of candidates for credentials expected to complete preparation during the calendar year 1953. The estimated

⁸ Harold J. Bowers, *Teacher Certification in 1951: A Statistical Summary of Teacher Supply and Demand*. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State Department of Education, 1951, p. 6.

⁹ Frederick M. Raubinger, "The Demand and Supply of Teachers, 1952-1953," Research Report Number 121. Trenton, N. J.: Division of Higher Education, New Jersey State Department of Education, February, 1953 (mimeographed), p. 5.

¹⁰ *Effect of Defense Program on Employment Situation in Elementary and Secondary School Teaching*, Supplement to Bulletin 972. Washington 25: U. S. Department of Labor, August, 1951, p. 3.

number is shown in Table 7, which gives the number of candidates completing preparation in teacher-education institutions, 1953, by type of credential and method of application.

The total number of candidates for credentials expected to complete training during the calendar year 1953 is 7,999,¹¹ a decrease of 1,668, or 17.3 per cent, from the total number reported in 1952 in preparation and a decrease of 20.8 per cent from the total number reported in 1951. Of the 7,999 new candidates, 1,196 intend to enter administration, supervision, or other nonteaching positions, and 6,803 are expected to qualify for credentials authorizing them to teach. Of this number, 3,794 are expected to qualify for elementary teaching credentials and 3,009 for secondary teaching credentials. Nearly 13 per cent fewer elementary teachers, and 27.5 per cent fewer secondary teachers, are being prepared in 1953 than in the previous year.¹²

A study of the data in Table 7 indicates that over three-fourths are preparing to serve in fields in which there is a critical shortage of trained persons and indicates a significant shift in the number of persons preparing for credentials of the various types. A comparison of the data for 1952 and 1953 shows a general decrease in the number of persons preparing to qualify for most of the several types of credentials. There were increases in the number preparing to qualify for the general secondary credential with majors in art, industrial arts, and music and for the special secondary credentials for teaching the blind and the mentally retarded, and teaching girls' physical education. The increases in numbers of candidates preparing in the fields where shortages exist, are summarized in the following tabulation from data given in Table 7.

<i>Type of credential</i>	<i>Percentage of increase in number of credential candidates, 1953, compared to 1952</i>
General secondary	
Art	30.6
Industrial arts	10.3
Music	22.8
Special secondary	
Physical education (women)	13.3
Blind	14.3
Mentally retarded	17.6
Elementary administration	20.1
Child welfare and supervision of attendance	147.4
School psychologist	15.6

The data in Tables 5 and 7 were used as a basis for concluding that the following developments may be expected during the school year 1953-54.

¹¹ Includes candidates who may already hold other valid California credentials.

¹² Comparable data for the 1952 study listed 4,355 elementary teaching candidates prepared and 4,151 secondary teaching candidates; James C. Stone, "Supply of and Demand for Certificated Personnel in California Public Schools, 1952, With Forecast for 1957," *California Schools*, XXIII (July, 1952), p. 324.

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR CREDENTIALS EXPECTING TO COMPLETE TRAINING IN 1953, AS REPORTED BY TEACHER-EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO TYPES OF CREDENTIALS AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Type of credential	Candidates who expect to apply to State Board of Education for Credentials, 1953			Percentage of increase or decrease compared with 1952
	On recom- mendation of institution	By direct application	Total	
PREPARATION IN TEACHING FIELDS:				
Provisional kindergarten-primary.....	--	2	2	same
Kindergarten-primary.....	381	117	498	-9.6
Provisional general elementary.....	--	35	35	-56.3
General elementary.....	2,778	481	3,259	-12.4
Junior high school.....	70	59	129	-18.4
General secondary (total).....	1,232	293	1,525	-18.6
Agriculture major.....	1	3	4	*
Art major.....	79	15	94	+30.6
Business education major.....	67	21	88	-10.2
Conservation of natural resources.....	--	1	1	*
English major.....	148	38	186	-29.5
Health education major.....	7	1	8	*
Homemaking major.....	9	6	15	-31.8
Industrial arts major.....	23	9	32	+10.3
Language arts major.....	29	5	34	*
Language major (total).....	67	16	83	-20.2
French.....	11	6	17	-10.5
German.....	3	2	5	-28.6
Latin.....	--	--	--	-100.0
Spanish.....	53	8	61	-01.6
Librarianship major.....	1	--	1	*
Life science and general science.....	103	26	129	-13.4
Mathematics major.....	56	10	66	-21.4
Music major.....	76	21	97	+22.8
Physical education (men).....	95	31	126	-34.0
Physical education (women).....	44	10	54	+08.0
Physical science and general science.....	51	12	63	-03.1
Social studies major.....	334	63	397	-07.7
Speech arts major.....	6	1	7	*
Speech major.....	36	4	40	-48.1
Special secondary (total).....	978	303	1,281	-36.3
Agriculture, vocational.....	35	2	37	} -22.2
Agriculture, limited.....	5	--	5	
Art.....	123	9	132	-31.3
Blind.....	5	3	8	+14.3
Business education.....	41	5	46	-33.3
Deaf.....	5	2	7	same
Homemaking.....	99	5	104	-23.5
Industrial arts.....	180	10	190	} -18.2
Industrial arts, limited.....	--	3	3	
Lip reading.....	19	10	29	same
Mentally retarded.....	41	113	154	+17.6
Music.....	103	18	121	-33.1
Nursing education.....	7	1	8	*
Partially sighted.....	5	4	9	same
Physical education (men).....	118	25	143	-29.6
Physical education (women).....	100	11	111	+13.3
Speech arts.....	23	3	26	-13.3
Speech defects.....	43	14	57	-35.2
Vocational arts Class A.....	25	63	88	} -80.1
Vocational arts Class B.....	1	2	3	
Junior college.....	33	41	74	-31.5
Total (in teaching fields).....	5,472	1,331	6,803	-20.0

TABLE 7—Continued

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR CREDENTIALS EXPECTING TO COMPLETE TRAINING IN 1953, AS REPORTED BY TEACHER-EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO TYPES OF CREDENTIALS AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Type of credential	Candidates who expect to apply to State Board of Education for Credentials, 1953			Percentage of increase or decrease compared with 1952
	On recom- mendation of institution	By direct application	Total	
PREPARATION IN NONTEACHING FIELDS:				
Elementary supervision.....	38	15	53	-24.3
Secondary supervision.....	24	10	34	+06.3
Special subject supervision.....	10	14	24	-17.2
Elementary administration.....	348	82	430	+20.1
Secondary administration.....	216	68	284	-11.8
General administration.....	67	33	100	-26.5
Child welfare and supervision of attendance.....	32	15	47	+147.4
School psychologist.....	24	28	52	+15.6
School psychometrist.....	111	31	142	-05.3
Librarianship.....	23	7	30	+50.0
Total (in nonteaching fields).....	893	303	1,196	+03.0
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,365	1,634	7,999	-17.3

* Comparable data for last year is not available.

1. A balance of supply of and demand for teachers of academic subjects in the junior colleges, or foreign languages in the secondary schools, of agriculture and art, and in secondary school administration and supervision.
2. A shortage of teachers in all teaching fields in the secondary grades except those fields mentioned above and a continuing critical shortage of teachers in the elementary grades and in classes for exceptional children.

Previous surveys showed that the number of candidates for the general secondary credential was increasing and the number qualifying for special secondary credentials was decreasing. Predictions for this year indicate that the number of candidates expecting to qualify for the general secondary credential is 1,525, a decrease of 18.6 per cent, and the number of candidates expecting to qualify for special secondary credentials is 1,281, a decrease of 36.3 per cent.

Two-thirds of the candidates reported are being prepared in state-supported colleges and universities and the remaining one-third in private institutions. More specifically, 45.7 per cent of the candidates are being prepared in the 10 state colleges, 21.4 per cent on four campuses of the

University of California (Berkeley, Davis, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara), and 32.9 per cent in 22 private colleges and universities. Of the total of 7,999 candidates, 4,346, or 54.3 per cent, are being prepared in colleges and universities located in the Los Angeles area.

The state colleges report that 3,659 candidates expect to complete requirements for credentials in the calendar year 1953. This is 8.7 per cent less than the number predicted for 1952, a decrease of 350 candidates. The University of California reports that 1,706 candidates expect to complete requirements for credentials in the calendar year 1953. This is 27.3 per cent less than the number predicted for 1952, a decrease of 642 candidates. Private institutions report that 2,634 candidates expect to complete requirements for credentials in the calendar year 1953. This is 20.3 per cent less than the number predicted for 1952, a decrease of 671 candidates.

Since the state colleges were established originally as teacher-education institutions, it is not surprising to find that more candidates for credentials are prepared in these than in other institutions. The annual report for the school year ending June 30, 1952, issued by the Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education,¹³ shows that 7,358 persons were graduated from the state colleges and that 3,172, that is, 43 per cent, qualified for credentials. This is an increase of 547, or 21 per cent, over the number of those who qualified for credentials during the year ending June 30, 1951. Comparable data are not available from other institutions.

Table 8 shows the number of candidates being prepared for the various kinds of credentials by each of the 36 institutions accredited for teacher-education. The institutions are listed in order according to the number of candidates enrolled who expect to complete preparation during the calendar year 1953. San Francisco State College is first, with 923 candidates, followed by the University of Southern California with 897, the University of California (Los Angeles) with 845, San Jose State College with 643, University of California (Berkeley) with 566, Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences with 484, and Long Beach State College with 398. For the first time in the past five years neither the University of California (Los Angeles) nor the University of Southern California leads the list.

It may be of interest to note that of the two methods of applying to the State Department of Education for a credential—namely, by direct application and by application through a California teacher-education institution which recommends the issuance of the credential—eighty per cent of the candidates for credentials now enrolled in California institutions are completing requirements for credentials to be issued on recommendation of the institution. This is a higher percentage than predicted

¹³ Joel A. Burkman, "Annual Report of California State Colleges, 1952-53." Sacramento 14: Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education, California State Department of Education, 1952 (mimeographed).

[illegible]

* Other nonteaching fields; i.e., school psychologists, school psychometrist, child welfare and supervisor of attendance, etc.

•• Includes provisional.

*** No candidates for credentials.

for 1951 and 1952 and a significantly higher percentage than actually received credentials issued upon recommendation of California institutions during the 1950-51 and the 1951-52 fiscal years.

For the second consecutive year candidates for elementary credentials have outnumbered candidates for secondary credentials. This is heartening to note since the need at this time is greater for teachers in the elementary schools than in the secondary schools. Of the 6,803 candidates who are expected to complete requirements for credentials in teaching fields during the year ending 1953, 55.8 per cent are preparing for elementary credentials. The total number of candidates for elementary credentials is 3,794, a decrease of 12.9 per cent from the number of candidates expected in the previous year, and the total number of candidates for secondary credentials is 3,009, a decrease of 27.5 per cent from expectations of the previous year.¹⁴ This is the first year since World War II in which the number of candidates for elementary credentials has not increased. Figure 2 shows the number of elementary and secondary school teachers being prepared by the institutions accredited for teacher-education in California.

¹⁴ Cf. Table 9, *California Schools*, XXIII (July, 1952), 331-32.

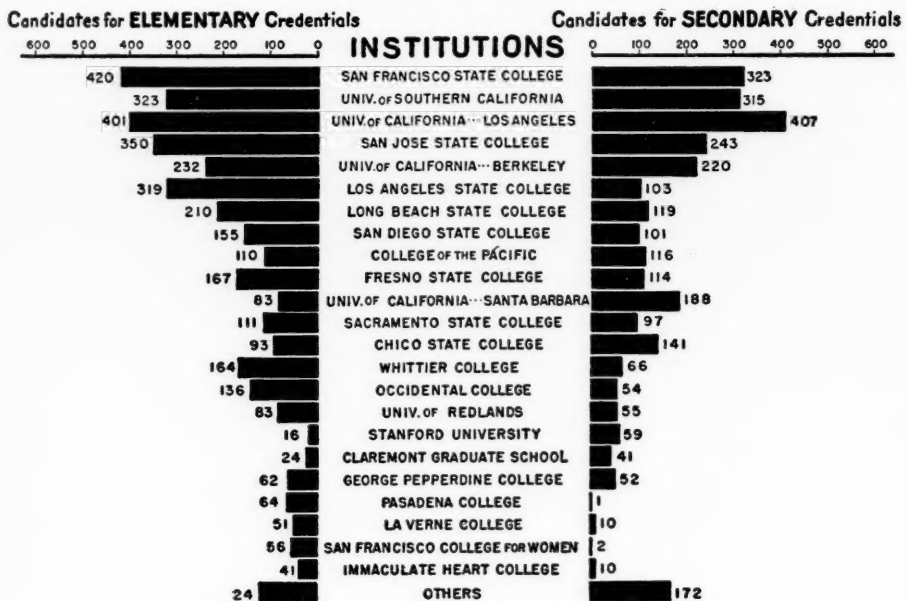


Figure 2. Number of candidates in California teacher-education institutions expecting to complete preparation for elementary and secondary school credentials, 1953.

What will be the relationship of supply to demand for the school year 1953-54? The anticipated supply of 4,277 new certificated persons at the elementary level, as shown in Table 7, includes 500 candidates for the kindergarten-primary credential, 3,294 candidates for the general elementary credential, 53 candidates for the elementary supervision credential and 430 candidates for the elementary administration credential. The anticipated total of 3,351 certificated persons at the secondary level includes 129 candidates for the junior high school credential, 1,525 candidates for the general secondary credential, 1,281 candidates for special secondary credentials, 74 candidates for the junior college credential, 34 candidates for the secondary school supervision credential, 284 candidates for the secondary school administration credential, and 24 candidates for the special subject supervision credential.

The trained personnel needed to serve in the public school system of California, in addition to elementary and secondary school teachers and teachers of adults, administrators, and supervisors, are specialized workers such as psychologists and psychometrists, child welfare and attendance supervisors, nurses, and librarians. To the anticipated total of 4,277 elementary and 3,351 secondary certificated personnel completing training in 1953 should be added 100 candidates for the general administration credential, 142 candidates for the school psychometrist credential, 52 for the school psychologist credential, 47 for the child welfare and supervision of attendance credential, and 30 librarians, making the total of 7,999 candidates who are expected to complete preparation for credentials in 1953.

A comparison of the number of students preparing for elementary and secondary credentials with the number of teachers needed indicates that approximately one candidate is completing preparation in 1953 for an elementary credential for every two teachers needed and that approximately one candidate is completing preparation in 1953 for a secondary credential for every one teacher needed. The apparent discrepancy between these statements and those made elsewhere in this report ¹⁵ about the actual supply of elementary and secondary teachers results from past indications that at least half of those being prepared for teaching will, for some reason, either enter some other field or fail to secure positions.

In spite of the fact that large numbers of candidates are being prepared for elementary school teaching, there is a greater disparity in the relationship between supply of teachers and demand for teachers at that level than in previous years. California institutions trained approximately 70 per cent of the total number of elementary teachers needed in 1951 and 55 per cent of the number needed in 1952. This year these institutions are training only 40 per cent.

¹⁵ Cf. *supra*, p. 281.

Five candidates for secondary credentials were prepared by California institutions in 1951 for every two positions to be filled and three for every two positions in 1952, that is, 129 per cent more than were needed in 1951 and 34 per cent more than were needed in 1952. The number of candidates for secondary credentials expected to complete training this year is approximately equal to the number of available positions.

It is probable, however, that the actual supply of teachers on both elementary and secondary levels will fall far short of the apparent supply indicated by the total number of candidates completing preparation this year. It is quite possible that approximately the same proportion of persons trained in California institutions and certificated at the end of the year 1953 will fail to secure or will not wish to accept positions in the public schools as during the previous year (see page 291). The estimate of probable supply of and demand for certificated personnel for the school year 1953-54 (see Figure 3) is based on the assumption that all candidates for credentials will actually complete their training, that all of the 5,407 persons now employed on emergency credentials will continue to teach next year either on emergency credentials or on regular credentials, and that all new credential holders will find positions in the public schools of California. This obviously is highly improbable.

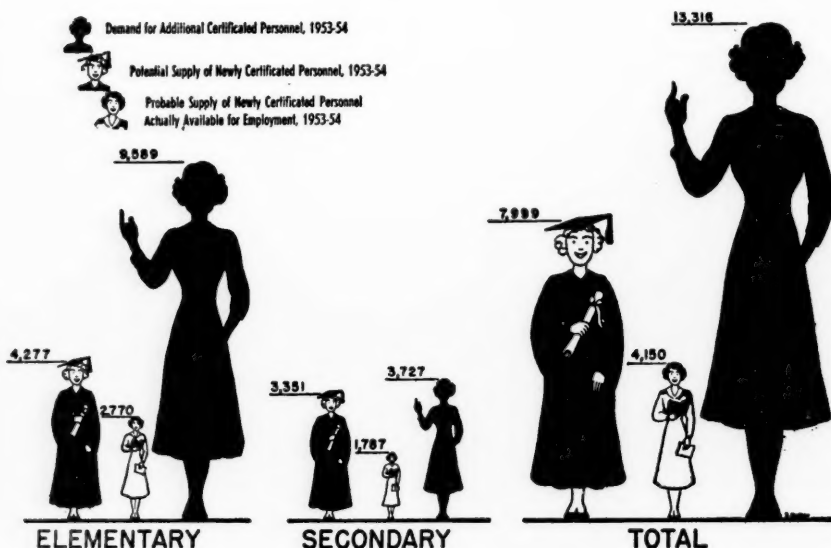


Figure 3. Demand for and probable supply of additional certificated personnel for public school service, 1953-54.

Probable future expectations in the relation of supply of teachers to the demand for teachers are indicated in the information given in Table 9, which shows the number of persons preparing for credentials who will not have completed their preparation at the end of the current school year. The number of candidates preparing for all kinds of credentials, except nonteaching credentials, has decreased. In nonteaching fields the number has increased. The number of students now enrolled in curriculums leading to administration or supervision credentials has increased 75.4 per cent over the number enrolled in 1952. The combined increase in students enrolled in courses leading to credentials authorizing service in other nonteaching fields, including the child welfare and supervision of attendance credential, school psychologist credential, and school psychometrist credential is 402.1 per cent. It is significant that while a general decrease in all parts of the country of 15 per cent in college and university enrollment has been reported,¹⁶ total current enrollment in teacher-education curriculums in California shows a decrease of only 8.8 per cent in the last year. However, the decreases of 23 per cent in the number of those now preparing for kindergarten-primary credentials and 32.3 per cent in the number of those now preparing for elementary school teaching are alarming.

Predictions of teacher supply and demand could be nullified overnight by a change in the international situation. A rapid mobilization of men may affect severely the supply of teachers. Of the 7,999 credential candi-

¹⁶ Raymond Walters, "Statistics of Attendance in American Universities and Colleges, 1952," *School and Society*, LXXVI, Number 1983 (December 20, 1952).

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN CALIFORNIA TEACHER-EDUCATION CURRICULUMS, EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE WHO WILL QUALIFY FOR CREDENTIALS IN 1953, ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF CREDENTIAL FOR WHICH THEY ARE PREPARING

Type of credential	Juniors	Seniors	Graduate students	Total	Per cent of increase or decrease compared with 1952
Kindergarten-primary	322	200	76	598	-2
General elementary	1,752	1,109	*384	3,245	-32
Junior high school	44	36	10	90	-24
General secondary	846	1,056	1,093	2,995	-2
Special secondary	647	359	192	1,198	-9
Junior college	--	--	41	41	-73
Administration-supervision	--	--	1,628	1,628	+75
Others	37	22	172	231	+402
Total	3,648	**2,782	3,596	***10,026	-9

* Includes 15 part-time students.

** Includes 56 part-time students.

*** Stanford University could not supply figures.

dates completing preparation in 1953, approximately one-half are men (at the secondary level two-thirds are men while at the elementary level approximately one-fourth are men). Since the proportion of men is greater among the candidates for secondary credentials, a more rapid mobilization of manpower for military service could be expected to accentuate the anticipated shortage of secondary school teachers. During the past three-year period, there has been an increase in the number of men preparing for teaching in the elementary grades. This is considered desirable, but it also makes the elementary school teaching force more vulnerable in case of increased mobilization of manpower. It may be of interest to note that the number of war veterans enrolled in colleges and universities, either as degree candidates or as candidates for credentials for public school service is decreasing from year to year. At the present time, veterans constitute one-fifth of the candidates for credentials as compared to one-fourth last year and one-third the year before.

2. Teachers Prepared Out-of-State

Previous studies¹⁷ indicate that approximately one-half of the total number of persons who are granted credentials each year in California are prepared in out-of-state institutions, and this situation is not peculiar to California.¹⁸ Detailed records on the preparation of applicants for credentials supplied by the Credentials Office¹⁹ show that of the 38,005 persons who were granted credentials during the fiscal year 1951-52, 30,038 persons, or 79.5 per cent, had completed four years or more of college work, of whom 29,753 persons held bachelor's degrees. Of these persons, 10,987, or 36.6 per cent, received degrees from out-of-state institutions, as compared to the 40 to 50 per cent of previous years. A total of 4,450 persons had attended college for varying periods of time without receiving degrees, and 1,322 persons, or 29.7 per cent of these, had attended out-of-state colleges or universities.

A total of 16,789 persons who received credentials during the fiscal year 1951-52 had completed varying amounts of graduate work, and 3,467 persons, or 20.4 per cent of these, had completed a part or all of this work in out-of-state institutions. The proportion who have taken graduate work in out-of-state institutions is smaller than the proportion who have completed undergraduate work in out-of-state institutions, probably because of the fact that in many states the full preparation for

¹⁷ "Who Is Training California's Teachers?", Seventh Report, Senate Investigating Committee on Education, California Legislature, 1950 Regular Session; James C. Stone, "Certification in California Public Schools, 1949-50," *California Schools*, XXI (October, 1950), 347-53; "Supply of and Demand for Certificated Personnel in California Public Schools, 1951," *California Schools*, XXII (May, 1951), 164; "Supply of and Demand for Certificated Personnel in California Public Schools, 1952, with Forecasts for 1957," *California Schools*, XXIII (July, 1952), 337-38.

¹⁸ A study conducted in Wyoming showed that 45 to 49 per cent of its teachers were out-of-state trained. "Teacher Supply and Demand in Wyoming, 1951-52," Educational Problems Series, Bulletin No. 2. Laramie, Wyoming: Bureau of Educational Research and Service, College of Education, University of Wyoming, March, 1952.

¹⁹ James C. Stone, "Certification in California Public Schools, 1951-52," Sacramento 14: Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education, California State Department of Education, February 16, 1953 (mimeographed).

teaching at any level is completed in a four-year course, and many teachers who move to California must complete additional requirements in this state.

The order of importance of the various geographic areas of the country in preparing teachers who were granted credentials during the 1951-52 fiscal year may be of interest. Of the 10,987 persons certificated during this period who held bachelor's degrees, 4,803, or 43.7 per cent of the total, had degrees from colleges and universities in the Middle West; 3,042, or 27.7 per cent, from the Far West; 1,537, or 14.0 per cent, from the East; 1,425, or 13.0 per cent, from the South; and 180, or 1.6 per cent, from colleges and universities in the possessions of the United States or in foreign countries. These proportions are almost the same as reported in 1951 and 1952.

California schools have depended on a large influx of teachers prepared in out-of-state institutions in the past, and it is obvious that they will continue to need large numbers of out-of-state teachers until more of California's young people enter the profession. Recruiting teachers for both the elementary and secondary grades will doubtless continue for the next ten years to be one of the critical problems in education. The problem is becoming increasingly critical since other states also report an insufficient supply of teachers.

3. Persons Not Now Teaching Who Are Qualified

Approximately 200,000 persons with valid credentials are listed in the files of the Credentials Office, 93,263 of whom were employed in California schools on October 31, 1952, according to reports of county superintendents of schools. It is possible that a certain number of the approximately 100,000 not now employed in the schools could be attracted to return to the profession if incentives in the way of salary and working conditions could be improved. The rate of return at the present time is approximately 5,000 persons each year.

It may be of interest to note that the reports of county superintendents of schools show that 13,561 of the 93,263 certificated persons employed in California schools on October 31, 1952, had not taught during the previous year. Of these, 8,078 were new teachers in their first teaching positions, and 5,483 were experienced teachers who had returned to teaching after a lapse of at least a year.

4. Additional Emergency Teachers

During the coming year, as in previous years, the supply of teachers will be considerably less than the demand, and the demand will have to be met by employment of teachers prepared out-of-state, of those former teachers and others prepared to teach who are now in other occupations, if they can be persuaded to return to teaching, and of additional emergency teachers. The decreasing number of persons preparing

to teach in California colleges and universities and the increasing shortage of teachers in other states, together with the improbability of attracting in any great numbers to teaching those persons who have given it up for other types of work or for homemaking, all indicate that large numbers of emergency teachers will be employed.

At this point it should be noted that while the preparation which emergency teachers may have had is substandard in some or many respects in terms of present requirements for regular credentials, a majority of those employed on emergency credentials have had more than two years of college or university preparation. County superintendents of schools reported on October 31, 1952, the following data on the preparation of 4,872 of the 5,407 then employed on emergency credentials:

50.7 per cent (2,471)	held a bachelor's degree or had completed preparation beyond that required for a bachelor's degree
16.4 per cent (799)	had completed from 90 to 119 semester hours of work
19.1 per cent (930)	60 to 89 semester hours
7.9 per cent (384)	30 to 59 semester hours
3.4 per cent (165)	1 semester hour to 29 semester hours
2.5 per cent (123)	0 semester hours

In the fall of 1953, California again will need to rely heavily at both the elementary and secondary school levels upon teachers with substandard training.

The estimate of 13,316 new certificated persons needed to replace those leaving the profession in California and to fill the additional posts created by increased enrollment does not take into consideration the additional number of fully qualified persons needed to replace 5,407 now employed on emergency credentials. *To make such additions and replacements by September, 1953, California will need to recruit 18,723 fully qualified certificated persons.*

THE NEED FOR TEACHERS THROUGH 1957-58

Estimates of the number of new teachers needed in the public schools of California each school year from 1953-54 through 1957-58 are based on (1) the number of new teachers needed to make necessary replacements and (2) the number of new teachers needed to meet demands of a probable increase in school enrollment. Each of these factors is discussed in the following paragraphs.

1. *Number of New Teachers Needed to Make Necessary Replacements*

For the past five annual reports of teacher supply and demand, data have been secured from the State Teachers' Retirement System on the number of new teachers needed each year to replace teachers whose services have been withdrawn as a result of death, retirement, or resignation. Because of the keen competition from business and industry for

the services of college trained persons and the comparatively lower salaries and less attractive conditions of employment in teaching, the estimate of replacements for the 1953-54 school year has purposely been made high for the 1953-54 school year. For elementary teachers, the estimated replacement needs are 250 for death, 800 for retirement, and 4,800 for resignation, a total of 5,850. For secondary teachers, the estimated replacement needs are: 250 for death, 800 for retirement, and 1,200 for resignation, a total of 2,250.

2. *Number of New Teachers Needed Because of the Probable Increase in School Enrollment*

The Division of Budgets and Accounts of the State Department of Finance has made some preliminary estimates of increases in school enrollment based on (1) the increase in birth rate, (2) actual enrollment increases 1947-48 to 1952-53 as compiled by the Bureau of Education Research, State Department of Education, and (3) immigration of school-age children.²⁰

In considering an estimate of enrollment, it should be kept in mind that if there is considerable change in military or economic activity during the next five years, the pattern of migration would probably be greatly altered as it was during World War II and there would also be a large number of pupils dropping out of school, particularly in grades 10 to 14.

On October 31, 1952, there were 2,056,656 pupils enrolled in California public schools—kindergarten through grade 14, exclusive of adults.²¹ The Department of Finance estimates that by October 31, 1957, there will be 2,797,000 pupils enrolled, an increase of approximately 740,344 or 36.0 per cent. This represents an expected average enrollment increase of approximately 148,069 pupils or 6.3 per cent per year.

It appears, therefore, after an examination of the figures of school enrollment for the period 1947-53 and anticipated enrollment for 1953-58, that the total school enrollment of California will increase more than one million pupils in the ten-year period—that is, from over one-and-a-half million in the year 1947-48 to slightly less than three million in 1957-58. The estimated increases in enrollment in the kindergarten through grade 8, in grades 9 through 14, and in total enrollment for each year of the five school years 1953-54 through 1957-58 are shown in Table 10. In kindergarten and grades through 8, the increase will gradually rise to a peak of 2,061,600 in the school year 1957-58. In grades 9 through 14, a marked increase of enrollment is predicted for the year 1956-57. This sharp rise was predicted in last year's survey and explained as the result

²⁰ Reported by Carl Frisen, Research Technician for Population Studies, Bureau of Budgets and Accounts, State Department of Finance, to the Specialist in Teacher Education, State Department of Education.

²¹ "Enrollment in California Schools, October 31, 1951," *California Schools*, XXIV (February, 1953), 46.

of the entrance into the high schools of the first wave of pupils that entered the elementary schools in the peak year of 1948-49.

Computation based on pupil-teacher ratios of 34 to 1 in elementary schools and 25 to 1 in secondary schools results in an estimate of 24,045 new teachers needed for the five-year period from 1953-54 to 1957-58—an average of 4,809 additional teachers each year. As shown in Table 10, new teachers will be needed for the school year 1957-58 in about equal numbers for elementary and secondary schools that is, 2,424 elementary teachers and 2,048 secondary teachers.

TABLE 10
PROJECTED INCREASE IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND THE ESTIMATED
NUMBER OF NEW TEACHERS NEEDED BECAUSE OF THIS
ENROLLMENT INCREASE, 1953-54 TO 1957-58

School year	Elementary (K-8)		Secondary (9-14)		Total (K-14)	
	Enrollment increase	Number new teachers needed	Enrollment increase	Number new teachers needed	Enrollment increase	Number new teachers needed
1953-54-----	127,122	3,739	36,922	1,477	164,044	5,216
1954-55-----	118,200	3,476	36,200	1,448	154,400	4,924
1955-56-----	105,300	3,097	38,600	1,544	143,900	4,641
1956-57-----	92,900	2,732	51,500	2,060	144,400	4,792
1957-58-----	82,400	2,424	51,200	2,048	133,600	4,472
Total for five years-----	525,922	15,468	214,422	8,577	740,344	24,045
Average per year-----	105,184	3,094	42,884	1,715	148,069	4,809

An estimated total of the number of teachers needed each year as shown in Table 11 was secured by adding the total number of teachers needed each school year because of increased enrollment (Table 10) to the total number of certificated persons presently employed in the public schools of California (Table 1). This estimate is shown in the following tabulation.

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Estimated Total School Enrollment</i>	<i>Estimated Total Number of Teachers Needed</i>
1953-54-----	2,220,700	98,479
1954-55-----	2,375,100	103,403
1955-56-----	2,519,000	108,044
1956-57-----	2,663,400	112,836
1957-58-----	2,797,000	117,308

Table 12 shows increases in school enrollment at each grade level during the five-year period from 1948-49 through 1952-53 and expected increases for the coming five years.

TABLE 11
NUMBER OF NEW ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
TEACHERS NEEDED EACH YEAR, 1953-54
THROUGH 1957-58

School year	Elementary	Secondary	Total
1953-54.....	9,589	3,727	13,316
1954-55.....	9,326	3,698	13,024
1955-56.....	8,947	3,794	12,741
1956-57.....	8,582	4,310	12,892
1957-58.....	8,274	4,298	12,572
Total for five-year period.....	44,718	19,827	64,545
Average increase per year.....	8,944	3,965	12,909

Large enrollment increases at the junior college level are anticipated by the 1960-61 school year. However, the estimate for grades 13 and 14 is at best an approximation, according to the State Department of Finance.²² Junior college enrollment estimates, unlike those for other grades, are more subject to error because of possible changes in draft quotas, changes in economic factors, or a change in the policy of enrolling adults in regular junior college classes. The present session of the Legislature may change the basis for computing enrollments in adult education classes.

²² The estimates were made by Carl Frisen, Research Technician for Population Studies, State Department of Finance.

TABLE 12
INCREASE IN CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
ACTUAL, 1948-1952, AND PROJECTED, 1953-1957

Grades	Actual increase, 1948-1952		Projected increase, 1953-1957	
	Number of students	Per cent	Number of students	Per cent
Kgtn.....	55,902	45.8	17,000	8.2
1-8.....	311,141	29.7	381,800	26.2
9-12.....	64,168	17.6	161,500	35.0
13-14.....	22,597	32.8	16,000	16.7
Kgtn.-14.....	453,808	28.3	576,300	26.0

3. *Total Number of New Teachers Needed—1953-54 through 1957-58*

The total number of additional teachers needed, 1953-54 to 1957-58, has been estimated by adding the number needed to replace those who will die, retire, and resign, to the number of new teachers needed each year because of increased school enrollment. The results appear in Table 11. *For the next five years, California will need approximately 13,000 new teachers each year—9,000 elementary teachers and 4,000 secondary teachers—a total of approximately 65,000 new teachers during the five-year period. More than two-thirds of these teachers will be needed for elementary schools and slightly less than one-third for secondary schools.*

Some of the teachers needed may be supplied from out-of-state sources. Others may be made available through recruiting former teachers, or through emergency certification. However, if these or other sources are not utilized, and the preparation of teachers in California institutions continues at the present rate, there will accrue annually a shortage of approximately 6,000 teachers—5,000 elementary, 1,000 secondary—a total of 30,000 teachers short in the next five years.

CONCLUSION

The data presented in this study on supply of and demand for credentialed personnel show clearly that public education in California faces a serious crisis. On the one hand the supply of teachers being prepared by California teacher-education institutions is declining at an alarming rate. On the other hand the demand for teachers will apparently reach staggering proportions during the next decade. The problem of supplying the teachers needed is complicated by the fact that there is at this time probably less likelihood of securing as many qualified applicants from other states as in the past. Colleges and universities throughout the country report a decline in the number of young people enrolled for teacher education, and the shortage in the supply of qualified teachers is also general throughout the country. Certain conclusions can be drawn from the facts presented.

In the first place, if no remedy can be found for the situation being faced, many children will continue to be taught for perhaps another decade by persons not fully qualified for regular credentials under present regulations; that is, by persons holding emergency credentials. Thus, many of California's children will be taught by teachers who are not fully qualified either by general education or by professional education, or both; whose preparation will range all the way from high school graduation to completion of all requirements with the exception of one or two. The public, and in particular the parents of public school children, should be made aware of the fact that those children who are taught by the less well qualified teachers may not make normal progress nor achieve the expected standards. If we are to protect children from being

taught by unqualified persons, perhaps the emergency credential should be abolished and replaced by a credential which requires a certain minimum of preparation and experience.

In the second place, if we are to have enough fully qualified teachers for our public schools, a greater number of young people must be encouraged to enter the teaching profession. Teachers, parents, and the friends and supporters of public education will need to join forces in a vigorous, active program for the selective recruitment of teachers. Teachers themselves, particularly those in secondary schools, are in a favored position to encourage promising young people to prepare for teaching.

In the third place, if the profession is to attract young people in large numbers, conditions of teaching must be improved and salaries must be raised to a point where they are comparable with salaries in other fields which require equal preparation. It is a well-known fact that those states which pay adequate salaries are able to secure better qualified teachers and to maintain higher standards. High standards and satisfactory working conditions tend not only to attract new teachers but also to hold those already employed and to bring back former teachers to the classroom. It is time for the public and the teaching profession to reaffirm a belief that *a child's teacher is the most important single influence in his formal education and that every child should have a qualified teacher.*

In recent statements regarding the role of public education as one of the bulwarks of democracy, President Eisenhower has said:

The American public school is the principal training ground for informed American citizenship; what is taught in the classroom today shapes the sort of country we shall have decades hence. To neglect our school system would be a crime against the future. Such neglect could well be more disastrous to all our freedoms than the most formidable armed assault on our physical defenses. . . . When real peace is achieved—as it surely will be, however distant it may now seem—this will be a nation of better citizens, more conscious of their blessings, more resolute in their responsibilities, more dedicated to their freedoms, if even in these crisis-days we are vigilant that our school system continues to improve in physical facilities, *in the calibre of its teaching staff*, in education for citizenship. . . . Where our schools are concerned, no external threat can excuse negligence; no menace can justify a halt to progress.²³

All who regard the public schools as an essential bulwark of our democratic way of life should act boldly now. None should fail to exercise his responsibility as a citizen, parent, or teacher in insuring an adequate education for the three million boys and girls who will be filling California's classrooms tomorrow.

²³ "Views of Dwight D. Eisenhower on American Education," *School Life*, XXXV (December, 1952), 33.

REGISTRATION DATA FOR CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS OF COLLEGIATE GRADE, FALL, 1952

Compiled by

OFFICE OF RELATIONS WITH SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

For the twelfth consecutive year,¹ enrollment data for institutions of higher learning in the state of California are herein presented. In the following tables may be found the full-time student enrollment figures for each of the state colleges, public junior colleges, private junior colleges, private four-year institutions, and the state university, as of October 31, 1952. In order that the enrollment trend of institutions may be noted, the 1951 figures are listed also. The change in number and percentage from the previous year is listed. In addition, there are included the numbers of freshman students and the numbers of veterans receiving benefits under any of the Veterans Acts, as well as changes in numbers from the preceding year.

The gain of 0.2 per cent in total enrollment after losses of 11.3 per cent in 1951 and 9.5 per cent in 1950 appears significant. This "leveling-off" was accomplished in the face of a 40 per cent drop in the enrollment of veterans and before the veterans of the Korean period have begun to return to school in any great numbers. The demand for manpower by industry and by the armed forces has not subsided, and yet the freshman enrollment in California collegiate institutions in the Fall of 1952 reached the highest point since 1946. The college age group of the present time was born in the middle 1930's, a period when the birth rate was beginning to increase. The rate of migration into California has not diminished, and the incoming families include children who are entering California schools and colleges. It appears from the data at hand that enrollment in California schools and colleges is beginning a period of steady and rapid increase that will persist for several years, the only factor capable of reversing the trend being an extreme national emergency.

¹ See *California Schools*, XIII (May, 1942), XIV (June, 1943), XV (May, 1944), XVI (June, 1945), XVII (June, 1946), XVIII (March, 1947), XIX (May, 1948), XX (May, 1949), XXI (June, 1950), XXII (March, 1951), XXIII (August, 1952).

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS, FALL, 1951, AND FALL, 1952

Institutions	TOTAL ENROLLMENT				FRESHMEN		VETERANS	
	Fall, 1951	Fall, 1952	Change in number	Percentage change	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number compared with Fall, 1951	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number compared with Fall, 1951
State university.....	34,883	33,326	-1,557	-4.5	5,338	+594	2,691	-4,373
State colleges.....	24,160	25,162	+1,002	+4.1	7,157	+1,149	3,963	-1,455
Public junior colleges.....	48,674	52,818	+4,144	+8.5	31,896	+2,220	4,728	-1,983
Private junior colleges.....	620	621	+1	+0.2	348	-1	29	-4
Private four-year institutions.....	35,826	32,499	-3,327	-9.3	7,400	-83	6,363	-3,705
Total.....	144,163	144,426	+263	+0.2	52,139	+3,879	17,774	-11,520

**ENROLLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS
FALL, 1951, AND FALL, 1952, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**

Institutions	TOTAL ENROLLMENT				FRESHMEN		VETERANS	
	Fall, 1951	Fall, 1952	Change in number	Percentage change	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number compared with Fall, 1951	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number compared with Fall, 1951
STATE UNIVERSITY								
Berkeley campus	17,017	15,893	-1,124	-6.6	2,417	+287	1,027	-2,248
Davis campus	1,395	1,390	-5	-0.4	475	+99	157	-277
Los Angeles campus	13,398	13,236	-162	-1.2	2,030	+159	967	-1,467
San Francisco campus	1,453	1,296	-157	-10.8	--	--	349	-258
Santa Barbara campus	1,646	1,543	-103	-6.3	416	+49	191	-131
Other campuses	41	57	+16	+39.0	--	--	--	-21
Total	34,950 *67	33,415 *89	-1,535 *22		5,338	+594	2,691	-4,402 *29
Net total	34,883	33,326	-1,557	-4.5	5,338	+594	2,691	-4,373

* Deduction for students registered at Berkeley or Los Angeles but in attendance elsewhere.

**ENROLLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS
FALL, 1951, AND FALL, 1952, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION—Continued**

Institutions	TOTAL ENROLLMENT				FRESHMEN		VETERANS	
	Fall, 1951	Fall, 1952	Change in number	Percentage change	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number compared with Fall, 1951	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number compared with Fall, 1951
STATE COLLEGES								
Chico State College.....	1,161	1,219	+58	+5.0	473	+52	221	-37
Fresno State College.....	2,735	2,797	+62	+2.3	987	+95	357	-93
Humboldt State College.....	599	557	-42	-7.0	266	+40	79	-52
Long Beach State College.....	1,033	1,140	+107	+10.4	***	--	214	-4
Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences.....	1,605	2,351	+746	+46.5	***	--	326	-209
Sacramento State College.....	946	573	-373	-39.4	***	--	126	-284
San Diego State College.....	3,533	3,604	+71	+2.0	1,177	+146	659	-256
San Francisco State College.....	3,864	4,011	+147	+3.8	1,167	+189	638	-40
San Jose State College.....	5,972	6,049	+77	+1.3	2,073	+426	704	-428
Subtotal.....	21,448	22,301	+853	+4.0	6,143	--	3,324	-1,403
California State Polytechnic College								
San Luis Obispo.....	2,208	2,257	+49	+2.2	765	+139	524	-56
San Dimas.....	317	405	+88	+27.8	165	+72	109	+3
California Maritime Academy.....	187	199	+12	+6.4	84	-10	6	+1
Total.....	24,160	25,162	+1,002	+4.1	7,157	+1,149	3,963	-1,455

** No lower division maintained.

ENROLLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS
FALL, 1951, AND FALL, 1952, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION—Continued

Institution	TOTAL ENROLLMENT				FRESHMEN		VETERANS	
	Fall, 1951	Fall, 1952	Change in number	Percentage change	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number compared with Fall, 1951	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number compared with Fall, 1951
PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS								
Angwin Pacific Union College.....	795	536	-259	-32.6	198	-82	94	-66
Arlington: La Sierra College.....	582	566	-16	-2.9	193	-150	80	-28
Belmont: College of Notre Dame.....	157	150	-7	-4.5	62	-12	84	-70
Berkeley: Armstrong College.....	414	320	-94	-22.7	90	+16		
Claremont:								
Claremont Men's College.....	296	307	+11	+3.7	94	+4	43	-21
Pomona College.....	1,019	1,032	+13	+1.3	304	+16	43	-23
Scripps College.....	222	212	-10	-4.5	74	+4	0	0
La Verne: La Verne College.....	248	212	-36	-14.5	55	+10	31	+31
Los Angeles:								
Chapman College.....	204	203	-1	-0.5	46	+2	44	-30
Immaculate Heart College.....	498	406	-92	-18.5	151	-24	0	+15
Loyola University of Los Angeles.....	1,402	1,046	-356	-25.4	293	-11	128	-159
Marymount College.....	92	120	+28	+30.4	33	-15		
Mount St. Mary's College.....	451	484	+33	+7.3	126	+2	4	+1
Occidental College.....	1,200	1,246	+46	+3.8	314	-10	131	-6
George Pepperdine College.....	1,020	763	-257	-25.2	235	-21	160	-104
University of Southern California.....	9,096	7,861	-1,235	-13.6	1,148	+104	3,425	-1,054
Menlo Park: St. Patrick's Seminary.....	213	226	+13	+6.1	32	-8	5	-4
Oakland:								
California College of Arts and Crafts.....	425	332	-93	-21.9	51	-42	124	-39
College of the Holy Names.....	404	422	+18	+4.5	99	-75	3	-1
Mills College.....	615	640	+25	+4.1	236	+13	8	-14
Pasadena:								
California Institute of Technology.....	1,023	1,037	+14	+1.4	117	-82	102	-57
Pasadena College.....	663	601	-62	-9.4	50	-9	30	-30
Redlands: University of Redlands.....	1,012	1,004	-8	-0.8	280	+76	120	-84
St. Mary's: St. Mary's College of California.....	436	413	-23	-5.3	143	+91	--	-43
San Diego:								
California Western University.....	272	59	-213	-78.3	0	-48	44	-103
San Diego College for Women.....	--	46	--	--	28	+28	0	--

San Francisco:	432	422	-10	-2.3	169	+49	9	-5
San Francisco College for Women	305	214	-10	-29.8	76	+6	133	-73
Golden Gate College	264	264	49	-18.6	67	-21	129	-80
Heald Engineering College	41	135	41	-23.3	45	-30	64	-80
Lincoln University	176	135	41	-23.3	45	-30	158	-594
University of San Francisco	1,432	1,276	-156	-10.9	308	+57	245	-1
San Rafael Dominican College	287	253	-34	-11.8	69	-15	1	-1
Santa Barbara Westmont College	266	287	9	-3.0	105	-29	17	-6
Santa Clara Santa Clara University	1,084	1,053	-31	-2.9	336	+43	57	-19
Stanford Stanford University	6,787	6,496	-291	-4.3	1,121	+63	724	-770
Stockton College of the Pacific	970	862	-108	-11.1	187	-16	110	-92
Upland Upland College	71	63	-8	-11.3	19	+1	0	-6
Whittier Whittier College	963	979	+16	+1.7	271	+47	165	-76
Totals	35,826	32,499	-3,327	-9.3	7,400	-83	6,363	-3,605

**ENROLLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS
FALL, 1951, AND FALL, 1952, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION—Concluded**

Institution	TOTAL ENROLLMENT				FRESHMEN		VETERANS	
	Fall, 1951	Fall, 1952	Change in number	Percentage change	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number enrolled with Fall, 1951	Enrolled in Fall, 1952	Increase or decrease in number enrolled with Fall, 1951
PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES								
Deep Springs: Deep Springs Junior College.....	20	22	+2	+10.0	8	0	--	-1
Los Angeles.....	60	50	-10	-16.7	30	-2	1	+1
Los Angeles Pacific College.....	24	29	+5	+20.8	20	+2	2	+2
Menlo Park: Menlo School and Junior College.....	243	272	+19	+7.8	151	+26	24	-7
Mountain View: St. Joseph's College.....	56	60	+4	+7.1	30	-5	1	+1
Oakland.....	6	7	+1	+16.7	3	+1	--	--
Holy Redeemer College.....	40	47	+7	+17.5	23	-12	--	--
California Concordia College.....	25	27	+2	+8.0	19	+2	--	--
Rolling Hills: Palos Verdes Junior College.....	17	17	0	0	15	+2	1	+1
San Diego: Brown Junior College.....	129	90	-39	-30.2	49	-15	--	-1
San Francisco: Lux College.....	620	621	+1	+0.2	348	-1	29	-4
Totals.....	363	270	-94	-23.1	164	-43	16	-6
PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES	158	200	+42	+26.6	135	+80	23	+16
Auburn: Placer (junior) College.....	804	907	+103	+12.8	566	+81	64	+29
Azusa: Citrus Junior College.....	400	473	+73	+18.3	340	+60	92	+29
Bakersfield: Bakersfield (junior) College.....	492	449	-43	-8.7	280	-92	47	-20
Blythe: Palo Verde (junior) College.....	112	150	+38	+33.9	107	+13	6	0
Canoga Park: Pierce School of Agriculture (junior college)	1,506	3,734	+2,228	+147.6	820	+8	186	+1
Coalinga: Coalinga Junior College.....	58	493	+435	+741.4	370	-48	96	+1
Compton: Compton Junior College.....	525	655	+130	+24.8	378	+77	56	+4
Concord: East Contra Costa Junior College.....	114	195	+81	+71.1	173	+71	41	+8
Costa Mesa: Orange Coast (junior) College.....	1,183	1,183	+0	0	828	+39	133	+36
Del Paso Heights: Grant Technical (junior) College.....	170	143	-27	-15.9	118	+30	5	+2
El Camino: El Camino (junior) College.....	629	540	-89	-14.1	418	+239	71	+1
El Centro: Imperial Valley (junior) College.....	977	957	-20	-2.0	612	0	78	+3
Fresno: Fresno Junior College.....	1,068	990	-78	-7.3	723	-273	290	+172
Fullerton: Fullerton Junior College.....	1,068	990	-78	-7.3	723	-273	290	+172
Glendale: Glendale (junior) College.....	1,068	990	-78	-7.3	723	-273	290	+172

	40	31	-9	-22.5	22	-6	--	0
Hollister: San Benito County Junior College	447	469	+22	+4.9	355	+60	--	-27
Kentfield: (junior) College of Marin	119	116	-3	-2.5	80	+10	-8	+5
Lancaster: Antelope Valley Junior College	3,714	4,252	+538	+14.5	2,618	+517	441	-580
Los Angeles:								
East Los Angeles Junior College	2,315	1,859	-456	-19.7	1,229	-460	142	-280
Los Angeles City (junior) College	5,235	3,982	-1,253	-23.9	2,394	-762	403	-598
Los Angeles Metropolitan Junior College	500	274	-226	-45.2	375	-26	20	-2
Los Angeles Trade-Technical Junior College	1,867	1,821	-46	-2.5	1,596	+728	351	-172
Marysville: Yuba (county junior) College	447	384	-63	-14.1	260	+95	27	-12
Modesto: Modesto Junior College	948	899	-49	-5.2	514	-84	42	-17
Monterey: Monterey Peninsula (junior) College	360	353	-7	-1.9	205	-34	8	-13
Napa: Napa (junior) College	237	267	+30	+12.7	169	+41	32	+13
Oceanside: Oceanside-Carlsbad (junior) College	165	118	-47	-28.5	84	-10	22	+5
Ontario: Chaffey (junior) College	622	686	+64	+10.3	442	+36	74	+16
Pasadena:								
John Muir (junior) College	855	909	+54	+6.3	547	+126	85	+34
Pasadena City (junior) College	2,628	4,845	+2,217	+84.4	1,560	+310	194	-164
Pomona: Mount San Antonio Junior College	822	849	+27	+3.3	563	+67	71	+22
Porterville: Porterville (junior) College	156	167	+11	+7.1	116	+12	1	-4
Redding: Shasta (junior) College	284	359	+75	+26.4	255	+83	20	+5
Readley: Readley (junior) College	410	414	+4	+1.0	256	+23	20	-0
Richmond: West Contra Costa Junior College	1,297	1,112	-185	-14.3	941	-90	62	-72
Riverside: Riverside (junior) College	504	463	-41	-8.1	348	-2	39	+1
Sacramento: Sacramento Junior College	1,759	1,905	+146	+8.3	1,303	+134	140	+14
Salinas: Hartnell (junior) College	575	535	-40	-7.0	353	+89	29	+1
San Bernardino: San Bernardino Valley Junior College	1,127	1,058	-69	-6.1	689	-23	143	+3
San Diego: San Diego Junior College	585	845	+260	+44.4	680	+235	73	+12
San Francisco: City (junior) College of San Francisco	3,558	3,606	+248	+7.4	1,994	+249	328	-94
San Jose: San Jose Junior College	746	679	-67	-9.0	581	-68	66	+1
San Luis Obispo: San Luis Obispo Junior College	83	127	+44	+53.0	102	+43	0	-2
San Marcos: Palomar (junior) College	116	155	+39	+33.6	115	+43	13	+4
San Mateo: San Mateo District Junior College	1,024	1,053	+29	+2.8	702	+103	82	+27
Santa Ana: Santa Ana (junior) College	523	473	-50	-9.6	263	-32	66	-3
Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara Junior College	138	185	+47	+34.1	121	+27	13	+3
Santa Maria: Santa Maria Junior College	117	94	-23	-19.7	61	-4	8	-0
Santa Monica: Santa Monica City (junior) College	945	1,461	+516	+54.6	960	+391	188	+26
Santa Rosa: Santa Rosa Junior College	824	839	+15	+1.8	503	-33	60	+15
Stockton: Stockton (junior) College	981	794	-187	-19.1	493	-14	29	-10
Susanville: Lassen Junior College	102	104	+2	+2.0	64	+10	25	-12
Taft: Taft Junior College	171	185	+14	+8.2	126	+6	14	+7
Vallejo: Vallejo (junior) College	286	321	+35	+12.2	234	+44	31	-1
Van Nuys: Los Angeles Valley Junior College	869	896	+27	+3.1	536	-51	111	+3
Ventura: Ventura Junior College	573	598	+25	+4.4	377	+23	79	+37
Visalia: (junior) College of the Sequoias	590	724	+134	+22.7	493	+109	38	+19
Wilmington: Los Angeles Harbor Junior College	521	575	+54	+10.4	440	+81	60	-96
Totals	48,674	52,818	+4,144	+8.5	31,896	+2,220	4,728	-1,983

ENROLLMENT IN CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, MARCH 31, 1953

Prepared in the BUREAU OF EDUCATION RESEARCH by
Henry W. Magnuson, *Chief*, and Peter J. Tashnovian, *Consultant*

This semiannual compilation of data on active enrollment in the public schools of California as of March 31, 1953, has been prepared from reports of officials of the school districts.

In Table 1 totals are shown for the State, by sex, for each grade and special classification; in Table 2, a comparison is made with similar data for March 31, 1952; and in Tables 3 to 5 the figures on enrollment are presented according to grade level, by sex, and by county.

Enrollment in regular grades only, from kindergarten through grade 14, as shown in Tables 2 and 4, increased 134,844, or 7.2 per cent, over the enrollment reported a year earlier. Comparable figures for March 31, 1952, showed an increase of 137,417, or 7.9 per cent, over those reported on March 31, 1951.

Total enrollment in regular grades and special classes was 2,425,722, an increase of 114,761, or 5.0 per cent over the total for March 31, 1952. This increase may be compared to that of 114,371, or 5.2 per cent on March 31, 1952, over the figures reported on March 31, 1951. This smaller rate of increase may be attributed to a lower enrollment in classes for adults, and to an appreciable drop in the rate of increase in the kindergarten enrollment.

Even though the kindergarten enrollment is higher than it has ever been on a March survey, the change in the lawful school entrance age from four years six months to four years nine months¹ is reflected in the lowest rate of increase for any March survey. This influence is also seen in a comparison of the March 31, 1953, kindergarten enrollment figure with that of October 31, 1952. For the first time a March kindergarten enrollment has been larger than an October kindergarten enrollment in the same school year, i.e., 183,552 on March 31, 1953, in contrast to 178,029 on October 31, 1952.

First grade enrollment was 227,813 pupils, or 39,790 pupils higher on March 31, 1953, than on March 31, 1952. This is the highest in California school history and is a normal reflection of last year's kindergarten figure.

The increase in graded enrollment in kindergarten and elementary grades between March 31, 1952, and March 31, 1953, was 7.7 per cent as compared with an increase of 9.2 per cent during the previous year. Enrollment in grades 9 through 12 increased 6.4 per cent between March 31, 1952, and March 31, 1953, as compared with 5.0 per cent during the previous year. Enrollment in grades 13 and 14 in junior colleges increased 1.4 per cent between March 31, 1952, and March 31, 1953, instead of decreasing as it did during the previous year to the extent of 1.7 per cent.

¹ See Education Code Section 8404, amended by Chapter 362, Statutes of 1951.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF ACTIVE ENROLLMENT IN CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
MARCH 31, 1953

Grade or class	Male	Female	Total
Graded Enrollment			
Kindergarten.....	94,216	89,336	183,552
First grade.....	118,020	109,793	227,813
Second grade.....	92,409	86,056	178,465
Third grade.....	91,997	87,103	179,100
Fourth grade.....	89,616	85,949	175,565
Fifth grade.....	85,508	83,232	168,740
Sixth grade.....	74,859	72,241	147,100
Seventh grade in elementary schools.....	33,994	31,952	65,946
Seventh grade in junior high schools.....	37,371	36,402	73,773
Eighth grade in elementary schools.....	32,795	30,832	63,627
Eighth grade in junior high schools.....	35,924	35,448	71,372
<i>Total enrollment, kindergarten through grade eight ..</i>	<i>786,709</i>	<i>748,344</i>	<i>1,535,053</i>
Ninth grade.....	64,781	61,488	126,269
Tenth grade.....	57,772	54,857	112,629
Eleventh grade.....	46,632	45,409	92,041
Twelfth grade.....	36,735	37,257	73,992
<i>Total enrollment, grades nine through twelve.....</i>	<i>205,920</i>	<i>199,011</i>	<i>404,931</i>
Thirteenth grade.....	27,593	18,678	46,271
Fourteenth grade.....	13,062	8,235	21,297
<i>Total enrollment, grades thirteen and fourteen.....</i>	<i>40,655</i>	<i>26,913</i>	<i>67,568</i>
<i>Total enrollment, kindergarten and grades one through fourteen.....</i>	<i>1,033,284</i>	<i>974,268</i>	<i>2,007,552</i>
Enrollment in Special Classes and in Classes for Adults			
Ungraded pupils in elementary schools.....	757	283	1,040
Postgraduate pupils in elementary schools.....	5	3	8
Pupils in special day and evening classes in elementary schools.....	99	112	211
Special classes for physically handicapped minors:			
Elementary schools.....	3,428	2,801	6,229
Grades 7 and 8 in junior high schools.....	230	167	397
High school level.....	738	874	1,612
Junior college level.....	6	8	14
Special classes for mentally retarded minors:			
Elementary schools.....	7,756	4,886	12,642
Grades 7 and 8 in junior high schools.....	891	616	1,507
High school level.....	1,123	714	1,837
Pupils in compulsory continuation classes.....	5,770	2,844	8,614
Special pupils in regular classes:			
High school level.....	1,606	676	2,282
Junior college level.....	9,320	7,263	16,583
Classes for adults:			
High school level.....	124,187	189,438	313,625
Junior college level.....	25,542	26,027	51,569
<i>Summary of enrollment in special classes and in classes for adults:</i>			
<i>Elementary school level.....</i>	<i>13,166</i>	<i>8,868</i>	<i>22,034</i>
<i>High school level.....</i>	<i>133,424</i>	<i>194,546</i>	<i>327,970</i>
<i>Junior college level.....</i>	<i>34,868</i>	<i>33,298</i>	<i>68,166</i>
<i>Total enrollment in special classes and in classes for adults.....</i>	<i>181,458</i>	<i>236,712</i>	<i>418,170</i>
Total, Graded Enrollment and Enrollment in Special Classes.....	1,214,742	1,210,980	2,425,722

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF GRADED AND SPECIAL CLASS ENROLLMENTS FOR
MARCH 31, 1952, AND MARCH 31, 1953

Grade or class	March 31, 1952	March 31, 1953	Increase or decrease between March 1952 and March 1953	
			Number	Per cent
Kindergarten.....	180,668	183,552	2,884	1.6
Grade 1.....	188,023	227,813	39,790	21.2
Grade 2.....	178,310	178,465	155	.1
Grade 3.....	173,938	179,100	5,162	3.0
Grade 4.....	166,762	175,565	8,803	5.3
Grade 5.....	145,539	168,740	23,201	15.9
Grade 6.....	135,023	147,100	12,077	8.9
Grade 7.....	133,154	139,719	6,565	4.9
Grade 8.....	124,163	134,999	10,836	8.7
<i>Total enrollment, kindergarten through grade eight.....</i>	<i>1,425,580</i>	<i>1,535,053</i>	<i>109,473</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Grade 9.....	117,305	126,269	8,964	7.6
Grade 10.....	104,744	112,629	7,885	7.5
Grade 11.....	87,110	92,041	4,931	5.7
Grade 12.....	71,313	73,992	2,679	3.8
<i>Total enrollment, grades nine through twelve.....</i>	<i>380,472</i>	<i>404,931</i>	<i>24,459</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Grade 13.....	46,854	46,271	-583	-1.2
Grade 14.....	19,802	21,297	1,495	7.5
<i>Total enrollment, grades thirteen and fourteen.....</i>	<i>66,656</i>	<i>67,568</i>	<i>912</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<i>Total enrollment, kindergarten through fourteen.....</i>	<i>1,872,708</i>	<i>2,007,552</i>	<i>134,844</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Special enrollment classifications in elementary schools:				
Ungraded pupils in elementary schools.....	1,048	1,040	-8	-.8
Postgraduate pupils in elementary schools.....	4	8	4	100.0
Pupils in special day and evening classes in elementary schools.....	161	211	50	31.1
<i>Total, special enrollment classifications in elementary schools.....</i>	<i>1,213</i>	<i>1,259</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Special classes for physically handicapped minors:				
Elementary schools.....	6,724	6,229	-495	-7.4
Grades 7 and 8 in junior high schools.....	424	397	-27	-6.4
High school level.....	1,659	1,612	-47	-2.8
Junior college level.....	22	14	-8	-36.4
<i>Total, special classes for physically handicapped minors.....</i>	<i>8,829</i>	<i>8,252</i>	<i>-577</i>	<i>-6.5</i>
Special classes for mentally retarded minors:				
Elementary schools.....	11,611	12,642	1,031	8.9
Grades 7 and 8 in junior high schools.....	1,572	1,507	-65	-4.1
High school level.....	1,715	1,837	122	7.1
<i>Total, special classes for mentally retarded minors.....</i>	<i>14,898</i>	<i>15,986</i>	<i>1,088</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Pupils in compulsory continuation classes.....	7,733	8,614	881	11.4
Special pupils in regular classes:				
High school level.....	1,761	2,282	521	29.6
Junior college level.....	11,465	16,583	5,118	44.6
<i>Total, special pupils in regular classes.....</i>	<i>13,226</i>	<i>18,865</i>	<i>5,639</i>	<i>42.6</i>
Classes for adults:				
High school level.....	334,846	313,625	-21,221	-6.3
Junior college level.....	57,508	51,569	-5,939	-10.3
<i>Total, classes for adults.....</i>	<i>392,354</i>	<i>365,194</i>	<i>-27,160</i>	<i>-6.9</i>
TOTAL, all grades and classes.....	2,310,961	2,425,722	114,761	5.0

TABLE 3
GRADED ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES

County	Kindergarten			First grade			Second grade		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	6,898	6,421	13,319	7,756	7,336	15,092	5,564	5,422	10,986
Alpine.....	--	--	--	1	1	2	4	1	5
Amador.....	49	60	109	93	82	175	73	71	144
Butte.....	401	418	819	635	618	1,253	562	569	1,131
Calaveras.....	25	28	53	84	86	170	112	86	198
Colusa.....	84	81	165	116	101	217	114	70	184
Contra Costa.....	3,590	3,573	7,163	4,744	4,468	9,212	3,613	3,275	6,888
Del Norte.....	--	--	--	144	135	279	117	127	244
El Dorado.....	67	77	144	164	131	295	127	135	262
Fresno.....	2,169	2,076	4,245	3,958	3,546	7,504	3,226	2,814	6,040
Glenn.....	77	89	166	178	163	341	173	150	323
Humboldt.....	496	454	950	897	798	1,695	830	733	1,563
Imperial.....	551	530	1,081	961	931	1,892	794	721	1,515
Inyo.....	88	84	172	132	118	250	106	87	193
Kern.....	2,197	1,957	4,154	3,152	2,962	6,114	2,621	2,297	4,918
Kings.....	348	336	684	598	539	1,137	546	531	1,077
Lake.....	63	49	112	86	100	186	111	79	190
Lassen.....	174	155	329	235	209	444	196	148	344
Los Angeles.....	37,580	35,793	73,373	42,000	39,375	81,375	32,673	30,625	63,298
Madera.....	238	230	468	557	481	1,038	428	447	875
Marin.....	887	823	1,710	1,016	993	2,009	725	756	1,481
Mariposa.....	15	15	30	33	41	74	37	34	71
Mendocino.....	189	169	358	448	481	929	443	425	868
Merced.....	519	507	1,026	968	835	1,803	755	775	1,530
Modoc.....	48	50	98	106	114	220	97	81	178
Mono.....	--	--	--	19	13	32	15	10	25
Monterey.....	1,124	1,075	2,199	1,482	1,454	2,936	1,178	1,121	2,299
Napa.....	249	243	492	398	395	793	362	345	707
Nevada.....	80	79	159	170	152	322	156	127	283
Orange.....	2,661	2,448	5,109	2,889	2,683	5,572	2,409	2,124	4,533
Placer.....	245	231	476	457	400	857	367	388	755
Plumas.....	95	81	176	167	132	299	151	95	246
Riverside.....	1,510	1,437	2,947	2,232	1,990	4,222	1,763	1,618	3,381
Sacramento.....	3,124	2,904	6,028	3,697	3,513	7,210	2,736	2,675	5,411
San Benito.....	57	46	103	131	133	264	115	96	211
San Bernardino.....	2,820	2,768	5,588	3,828	3,518	7,346	3,045	2,815	5,860
San Diego.....	5,732	5,384	11,116	7,130	6,534	13,664	5,254	4,900	10,154
San Francisco.....	4,165	3,897	8,062	4,352	3,928	8,280	3,168	2,857	6,025
San Joaquin.....	1,510	1,510	3,020	2,396	2,172	4,568	1,990	1,816	3,806
San Luis Obispo.....	471	428	899	669	603	1,272	539	480	1,019
San Mateo.....	3,130	2,936	6,066	3,435	3,261	6,696	2,577	2,429	5,006
Santa Barbara.....	791	714	1,505	1,032	1,001	2,033	808	773	1,581
Santa Clara.....	3,035	2,909	5,944	3,946	3,691	7,637	3,079	2,847	5,926
Santa Cruz.....	491	361	852	588	620	1,208	471	452	923
Shasta.....	288	270	558	460	454	914	405	345	750
Sierra.....	15	17	32	38	17	55	23	20	43
Siskiyou.....	209	209	418	327	307	634	311	280	591
Solano.....	1,104	1,066	2,170	1,598	1,425	3,023	1,059	1,071	2,130
Sonoma.....	679	640	1,319	1,135	1,026	2,161	884	880	1,764
Stanislaus.....	986	952	1,938	1,583	1,427	3,010	1,396	1,296	2,692
Sutter.....	136	151	287	315	263	578	289	273	562
Tehama.....	127	118	245	204	156	360	186	151	337
Trinity.....	23	23	46	54	56	110	46	35	81
Tulare.....	956	907	1,863	1,681	1,636	3,317	1,652	1,496	3,148
Tuolumne.....	57	46	103	133	121	254	107	108	215
Ventura.....	1,088	998	2,086	1,573	1,330	2,903	1,146	1,038	2,184
Yolo.....	352	346	698	546	485	1,031	380	401	781
Yuba.....	153	167	320	293	253	546	295	235	530
Total.....	94,216	89,336	183,552	118,020	109,793	227,813	92,409	86,056	178,465

TABLE 3—Continued
GRADED ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES

County	Third grade			Fourth grade			Fifth grade		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	5,627	5,284	10,911	5,314	4,986	10,300	5,046	5,148	10,194
Alpine.....	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	2	4
Amador.....	89	67	156	72	64	136	75	78	153
Butte.....	636	559	1,195	618	590	1,208	625	595	1,220
Calaveras.....	104	85	189	92	84	176	77	95	172
Colusa.....	108	97	205	106	88	194	115	96	211
Contra Costa.....	3,585	3,399	6,984	3,313	3,106	6,419	3,178	2,989	6,167
Del Norte.....	106	107	213	127	137	264	113	116	229
El Dorado.....	123	141	264	143	156	299	166	110	276
Fresno.....	3,020	2,964	5,984	3,182	2,899	6,081	2,937	2,686	5,623
Glenn.....	178	139	317	165	160	325	182	147	329
Humboldt.....	803	753	1,556	778	725	1,503	813	698	1,511
Imperial.....	739	722	1,461	744	739	1,483	684	633	1,317
Inyo.....	111	94	205	110	111	221	113	101	214
Kern.....	2,595	2,467	5,062	2,539	2,463	5,002	2,512	2,333	4,845
Kings.....	539	536	1,075	545	497	1,042	525	528	1,053
Lake.....	111	81	192	90	80	170	104	79	183
Lassen.....	187	191	378	191	167	358	189	184	373
Los Angeles.....	32,848	31,422	64,270	32,082	31,414	63,496	31,438	30,831	62,269
Madera.....	474	458	932	434	415	849	426	440	866
Marin.....	787	736	1,523	717	713	1,430	632	678	1,310
Mariposa.....	38	33	71	39	39	78	41	41	82
Mendocino.....	470	422	892	445	405	850	436	407	843
Merced.....	836	727	1,563	731	743	1,474	690	627	1,317
Modoc.....	84	84	168	95	85	180	75	70	145
Mono.....	10	11	21	17	11	28	9	12	21
Monterey.....	1,168	1,103	2,271	1,140	1,108	2,248	1,045	1,023	2,068
Napa.....	357	335	692	353	322	675	339	321	660
Nevada.....	155	140	295	161	148	309	177	160	337
Orange.....	2,342	2,223	4,565	2,279	1,982	4,261	1,971	2,085	4,056
Placer.....	386	391	777	412	362	774	357	340	697
Plumas.....	121	129	250	123	128	251	125	122	247
Riverside.....	1,826	1,652	3,478	1,766	1,601	3,367	1,616	1,599	3,215
Sacramento.....	2,934	2,672	5,606	2,714	2,667	5,381	2,610	2,500	5,110
San Benito.....	108	114	222	92	93	185	79	112	191
San Bernardino.....	2,968	2,813	5,781	3,102	2,894	5,996	2,914	2,773	5,687
San Diego.....	4,949	4,689	9,638	4,629	4,520	9,149	4,254	4,212	8,466
San Francisco.....	3,007	2,824	5,831	2,993	2,915	5,908	3,087	2,940	6,027
San Joaquin.....	2,006	1,868	3,874	1,925	1,827	3,752	1,781	1,754	3,535
San Luis Obispo.....	541	501	1,042	553	552	1,105	466	469	935
San Mateo.....	2,313	2,195	4,508	2,351	2,242	4,593	2,155	2,066	4,221
Santa Barbara.....	797	774	1,571	796	740	1,536	740	704	1,444
Santa Clara.....	3,110	2,908	6,018	2,982	2,828	5,810	2,708	2,662	5,370
Santa Cruz.....	485	439	924	487	437	924	437	428	865
Shasta.....	433	390	823	430	438	868	454	420	874
Sierra.....	33	17	50	35	24	59	28	20	48
Siskiyou.....	285	270	555	313	264	577	319	275	594
Solano.....	1,116	1,011	2,127	979	924	1,903	850	819	1,669
Sonoma.....	883	863	1,746	906	880	1,786	853	797	1,650
Stanislaus.....	1,428	1,330	2,758	1,336	1,331	2,667	1,256	1,251	2,507
Sutter.....	271	290	561	277	257	534	250	248	498
Tehama.....	167	185	352	194	155	349	177	179	356
Trinity.....	46	43	89	52	43	95	42	45	87
Tulare.....	1,688	1,564	3,252	1,650	1,492	3,142	1,512	1,510	3,022
Tuolumne.....	121	91	212	128	92	220	119	117	236
Ventura.....	1,068	1,084	2,152	1,088	1,137	2,225	969	953	1,922
Yolo.....	391	346	737	420	388	808	358	354	712
Yuba.....	283	269	552	260	278	538	257	250	507
Total.....	91,997	87,103	179,100	89,616	85,949	175,565	85,508	83,232	168,740

TABLE 3—Continued
GRADED ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES

County	Sixth grade			Seventh grade in elementary schools			Seventh grade in junior high schools		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	4,120	4,089	8,209	1,651	1,615	3,266	2,446	2,499	4,945
Alpine.....	1	2	3	3	3	6	--	--	--
Amador.....	80	73	153	59	60	119	--	--	--
Butte.....	517	483	1,000	513	508	1,021	--	--	--
Calaveras.....	70	78	148	81	84	165	--	--	--
Colusa.....	105	100	205	81	86	167	--	--	--
Contra Costa.....	2,738	2,587	5,325	1,102	1,018	2,120	1,296	1,352	2,648
Del Norte.....	127	114	241	102	111	213	--	--	--
El Dorado.....	138	154	292	147	120	267	--	--	--
Fresno.....	2,692	2,533	5,225	1,452	1,338	2,790	1,082	998	2,080
Glenn.....	162	154	316	147	125	272	--	--	--
Humboldt.....	659	664	1,323	422	380	802	246	227	473
Imperial.....	692	622	1,314	588	563	1,151	--	--	--
Inyo.....	103	108	211	90	93	183	--	--	--
Kern.....	2,259	2,089	4,348	2,147	2,059	4,206	--	--	--
Kings.....	434	439	873	471	451	922	--	--	--
Lake.....	104	74	178	112	82	194	--	--	--
Lassen.....	174	144	318	135	148	283	35	31	66
Los Angeles.....	27,108	26,215	53,323	6,461	6,105	12,566	19,432	18,835	38,267
Madera.....	421	366	787	377	322	699	--	--	--
Marin.....	547	446	993	501	456	957	--	--	--
Mariposa.....	42	32	74	28	25	53	--	--	--
Mendocino.....	409	367	776	208	195	403	161	163	324
Merced.....	624	612	1,236	431	435	866	224	159	383
Modoc.....	90	74	164	85	57	142	--	--	--
Mono.....	16	7	23	5	11	16	--	--	--
Monterey.....	931	902	1,833	542	553	1,095	281	280	561
Napa.....	285	316	601	22	18	40	271	227	498
Nevada.....	152	156	308	149	126	275	--	--	--
Orange.....	1,798	1,754	3,552	1,288	1,252	2,540	392	388	780
Placer.....	365	318	683	310	297	607	21	16	37
Plumas.....	117	100	217	4	5	9	101	89	190
Riverside.....	1,510	1,419	2,929	712	612	1,324	779	781	1,560
Sacramento.....	2,220	2,169	4,389	892	871	1,763	1,150	1,160	2,310
San Benito.....	97	85	182	60	75	135	--	--	--
San Bernardino.....	2,649	2,418	5,067	1,128	1,015	2,143	1,376	1,397	2,773
San Diego.....	3,656	3,753	7,409	1,176	1,123	2,299	2,317	2,271	4,588
San Francisco.....	2,406	2,381	4,787	224	243	467	2,152	1,989	4,141
San Joaquin.....	1,571	1,503	3,074	670	711	1,381	798	735	1,533
San Luis Obispo.....	437	465	902	339	298	637	96	115	211
San Mateo.....	1,770	1,761	3,531	1,674	1,529	3,203	--	--	--
Santa Barbara.....	648	641	1,289	256	251	507	378	386	764
Santa Clara.....	2,483	2,314	4,797	1,459	1,265	2,724	838	839	1,677
Santa Cruz.....	411	392	803	199	184	383	179	208	387
Shasta.....	399	373	772	396	341	737	--	--	--
Sierra.....	27	25	52	15	19	34	--	--	--
Siskiyou.....	273	282	555	263	219	482	--	--	--
Solano.....	786	777	1,563	265	261	526	468	506	974
Sonoma.....	708	686	1,394	345	336	681	405	350	755
Stanislaus.....	1,174	1,152	2,326	1,177	1,126	2,303	--	--	--
Sutter.....	252	250	502	259	229	488	--	--	--
Tehama.....	172	148	320	158	155	313	--	--	--
Trinity.....	43	34	77	46	39	85	--	--	--
Tulare.....	1,492	1,431	2,923	1,465	1,298	2,763	43	68	111
Tuolumne.....	100	101	201	109	100	209	--	--	--
Ventura.....	932	904	1,836	454	454	908	404	333	737
Yolo.....	314	324	638	328	284	612	--	--	--
Yuba.....	249	281	530	211	213	424	--	--	--
Total.....	74,859	72,241	147,100	33,994	31,952	65,946	37,371	36,402	73,773

TABLE 3—Continued
GRADED ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES

County	Eighth grade in elementary schools			Eighth grade in junior high schools			Total, kindergarten through eighth grade		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	1,527	1,555	3,082	2,518	2,514	5,032	48,467	46,869	95,336
Alpine.....	3	1	4	--	--	--	18	14	32
Amador.....	74	78	152	--	--	--	664	633	1,297
Butte.....	533	478	1,011	--	--	--	5,040	4,818	9,858
Calaveras.....	75	59	134	--	--	--	720	685	1,405
Colusa.....	85	88	173	--	--	--	914	807	1,721
Contra Costa.....	1,053	1,044	2,097	1,342	1,184	2,526	29,554	27,995	57,549
Del Norte.....	93	97	190	--	--	--	929	944	1,873
El Dorado.....	136	123	259	--	--	--	1,211	1,147	2,358
Fresno.....	1,342	1,302	2,644	910	939	1,849	25,970	24,095	50,065
Glenn.....	129	126	255	--	--	--	1,391	1,253	2,644
Humboldt.....	415	358	773	224	212	436	6,583	6,002	12,585
Imperial.....	563	504	1,067	--	--	--	6,316	5,965	12,281
Inyo.....	68	77	145	--	--	--	921	873	1,794
Kern.....	1,999	1,880	3,879	--	--	--	22,021	20,507	42,528
Kings.....	383	414	797	--	--	--	4,389	4,271	8,660
Lake.....	85	83	168	--	--	--	866	707	1,573
Lassen.....	124	119	243	32	27	59	1,672	1,523	3,195
Los Angeles.....	6,229	5,857	12,086	18,440	18,360	36,800	286,291	274,832	561,123
Madera.....	389	380	769	--	--	--	3,744	3,539	7,283
Marin.....	439	429	868	--	--	--	6,251	6,030	12,281
Mariposa.....	36	31	67	--	--	--	309	291	600
Mendocino.....	209	199	408	174	127	301	3,592	3,360	6,952
Merced.....	464	400	864	193	164	357	6,435	5,984	12,419
Modoc.....	65	74	139	--	--	--	745	689	1,434
Mono.....	17	17	34	--	--	--	108	92	200
Monterey.....	534	521	1,055	244	292	536	9,669	9,432	19,101
Napa.....	28	21	49	275	221	496	2,939	2,764	5,703
Nevada.....	144	149	293	--	--	--	1,344	1,237	2,581
Orange.....	1,319	1,155	2,474	349	399	748	19,697	18,493	38,190
Placer.....	333	279	612	23	32	55	3,276	3,054	6,330
Plumas.....	1	6	7	98	99	197	1,103	986	2,089
Riverside.....	697	586	1,283	763	761	1,524	15,174	14,056	29,230
Sacramento.....	823	830	1,653	1,158	1,163	2,321	24,058	23,124	47,182
San Benito.....	88	98	186	--	--	--	827	852	1,679
San Bernardino.....	1,121	984	2,105	1,247	1,233	2,480	26,198	24,628	50,826
San Diego.....	1,102	1,087	2,189	2,218	2,189	4,407	42,417	40,662	83,079
San Francisco.....	224	249	473	2,246	2,072	4,318	28,024	26,295	54,319
San Joaquin.....	745	643	1,388	769	867	1,636	16,161	15,406	31,567
San Luis Obispo.....	312	253	565	99	105	204	4,522	4,269	8,791
San Mateo.....	1,555	1,434	2,989	--	--	--	20,960	19,853	40,813
Santa Barbara.....	264	253	517	378	313	691	6,888	6,550	13,438
Santa Clara.....	1,348	1,291	2,639	768	793	1,561	25,756	24,347	50,103
Santa Cruz.....	221	198	419	185	202	387	4,154	3,921	8,075
Shasta.....	375	356	731	--	--	--	3,640	3,387	7,027
Sierra.....	20	17	37	--	--	--	234	176	410
Siskiyou.....	264	216	480	--	--	--	2,504	2,322	4,886
Solano.....	269	242	511	448	409	857	8,942	8,511	17,453
Sonoma.....	389	312	701	386	411	797	7,573	7,181	14,754
Stanislaus.....	1,135	1,082	2,217	--	--	--	11,471	10,947	22,418
Sutter.....	226	212	438	--	--	--	2,275	2,173	4,448
Tehama.....	190	155	345	--	--	--	1,575	1,402	2,977
Trinity.....	40	25	65	--	--	--	392	343	735
Tulare.....	1,374	1,356	2,730	69	52	121	13,582	12,810	26,392
Tuolumne.....	94	90	184	--	--	--	968	866	1,834
Ventura.....	479	461	940	368	308	676	9,569	9,000	18,569
Yolo.....	283	304	587	--	--	--	3,372	3,232	6,604
Yuba.....	263	194	457	--	--	--	2,264	2,140	4,404
Total.....	32,795	30,832	63,627	35,924	35,448	71,372	786,709	748,344	1,535,053

TABLE 3—Continued
GRADED ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES

County	Ninth grade			Tenth grade			Eleventh grade		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	3,893	3,730	7,623	3,671	3,410	7,081	3,024	2,968	5,992
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador.....	67	69	136	63	51	114	53	49	102
Butte.....	526	569	1,095	464	403	867	343	349	692
Calaveras.....	66	77	143	62	74	136	42	47	89
Colusa.....	101	91	192	87	75	162	82	65	147
Contra Costa.....	2,176	2,193	4,369	2,015	1,875	3,890	1,522	1,459	2,981
Del Norte.....	88	79	167	62	62	124	46	57	103
El Dorado.....	116	107	223	108	95	203	95	84	179
Fresno.....	2,082	1,943	4,025	1,656	1,628	3,284	1,362	1,369	2,731
Glenn.....	130	121	251	138	106	244	92	76	168
Humboldt.....	569	540	1,109	497	511	1,008	356	376	732
Imperial.....	415	415	830	384	391	775	283	272	555
Inyo.....	91	83	174	65	72	137	62	44	106
Kern.....	1,936	1,817	3,753	1,585	1,488	3,073	1,137	1,101	2,238
Kings.....	372	305	677	305	272	577	221	237	458
Lake.....	109	70	179	80	74	154	76	67	143
Lassen.....	157	153	310	113	110	223	98	92	190
Los Angeles.....	23,403	22,552	45,955	21,810	21,007	42,817	17,593	17,303	34,896
Madera.....	326	304	630	207	254	461	151	183	334
Marin.....	487	396	883	373	402	775	295	302	597
Mariposa.....	28	29	57	29	25	54	20	11	31
Mendocino.....	343	326	669	243	245	488	246	212	458
Merced.....	570	568	1,138	438	435	873	353	340	693
Modoc.....	52	46	98	46	49	95	51	34	85
Mono.....	7	9	16	5	5	10	8	3	11
Monterey.....	669	675	1,344	586	535	1,121	476	458	934
Napa.....	303	236	539	208	208	416	210	191	401
Nevada.....	123	133	256	111	100	211	76	79	155
Orange.....	1,555	1,470	3,025	1,341	1,310	2,651	1,118	1,052	2,170
Placer.....	368	295	663	279	282	561	248	217	465
Plumas.....	100	90	190	87	85	172	69	68	137
Riverside.....	1,343	1,196	2,539	1,068	1,019	2,087	879	785	1,664
Sacramento.....	1,824	1,783	3,607	1,699	1,541	3,240	1,339	1,250	2,589
San Benito.....	92	78	170	84	81	165	67	56	123
San Bernardino.....	2,203	2,081	4,284	1,947	1,800	3,747	1,494	1,494	2,988
San Diego.....	3,265	2,998	6,263	2,894	2,703	5,597	2,343	2,384	4,727
San Francisco.....	2,590	2,407	4,997	2,546	2,192	4,738	1,989	1,914	3,903
San Joaquin.....	1,338	1,275	2,613	1,163	1,120	2,283	1,095	1,017	2,112
San Luis Obispo.....	377	335	712	311	311	622	301	253	554
San Mateo.....	1,398	1,330	2,728	1,256	1,287	2,543	1,062	955	2,017
Santa Barbara.....	598	546	1,144	554	487	1,041	464	413	877
Santa Clara.....	1,965	1,895	3,860	1,718	1,618	3,336	1,368	1,448	2,816
Santa Cruz.....	425	367	792	401	327	728	316	277	593
Shasta.....	364	327	691	271	259	530	265	250	524
Sierra.....	11	20	31	11	16	27	14	13	27
Siskiyou.....	241	265	506	252	206	458	181	188	369
Solano.....	653	616	1,269	548	545	1,093	433	476	909
Sonoma.....	794	652	1,446	619	537	1,156	510	461	971
Stanislaus.....	1,049	1,012	2,061	879	851	1,730	745	746	1,491
Sutter.....	214	215	429	178	167	345	164	152	316
Tehama.....	171	159	330	142	123	265	121	114	235
Trinity.....	41	35	76	27	28	55	19	28	47
Tulare.....	1,199	1,109	2,308	954	906	1,860	785	749	1,534
Tuolumne.....	74	106	180	89	68	157	63	54	117
Ventura.....	806	697	1,503	646	660	1,306	521	468	989
Yolo.....	330	312	642	233	233	466	179	181	360
Yuba.....	188	181	369	164	133	297	107	109	216
Total.....	64,781	61,488	126,269	57,772	54,857	112,629	46,632	45,409	92,041

TABLE 3—Continued
GRADED ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES

County	Twelfth grade			Total, grades 9 through 12		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	2,258	2,456	4,714	12,846	12,564	25,410
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador.....	47	40	87	230	209	439
Butte.....	297	284	581	1,630	1,605	3,235
Calaveras.....	43	42	85	213	240	453
Colusa.....	56	35	91	326	266	592
Contra Costa.....	1,161	1,194	2,355	6,874	6,721	13,595
Del Norte.....	41	36	77	237	234	471
El Dorado.....	49	55	104	368	341	709
Fresno.....	1,148	1,114	2,262	6,248	6,054	12,302
Glenn.....	95	57	152	455	360	815
Humboldt.....	286	291	577	1,708	1,718	3,426
Imperial.....	211	202	413	1,293	1,280	2,573
Inyo.....	39	42	81	257	241	498
Kern.....	920	873	1,793	5,578	5,279	10,857
Kings.....	204	160	364	1,102	974	2,076
Lake.....	49	41	90	314	252	566
Lassen.....	90	79	169	458	434	892
Los Angeles.....	13,762	14,298	28,060	76,568	75,160	151,728
Madera.....	150	152	302	834	893	1,727
Marin.....	239	234	473	1,394	1,334	2,728
Mariposa.....	20	16	36	97	81	178
Mendocino.....	178	160	338	1,010	943	1,953
Merced.....	280	339	619	1,641	1,682	3,323
Modoc.....	43	29	72	192	158	350
Mono.....	7	4	11	27	21	48
Monterey.....	426	430	856	2,157	2,098	4,255
Napa.....	134	136	270	855	771	1,626
Nevada.....	74	72	146	384	384	768
Orange.....	958	857	1,815	4,972	4,689	9,661
Placer.....	210	201	411	1,105	995	2,100
Plumas.....	50	54	104	306	297	603
Riverside.....	732	658	1,390	4,022	3,658	7,680
Sacramento.....	1,050	1,021	2,071	5,912	5,595	11,507
San Benito.....	57	50	107	300	265	565
San Bernardino.....	1,115	1,219	2,334	6,759	6,594	13,353
San Diego.....	1,785	1,917	3,702	10,287	10,002	20,289
San Francisco.....	1,597	1,615	3,212	8,722	8,128	16,850
San Joaquin.....	689	781	1,470	4,285	4,193	8,478
San Luis Obispo.....	237	210	447	1,226	1,109	2,335
San Mateo.....	831	849	1,680	4,547	4,421	8,968
Santa Barbara.....	352	350	702	1,968	1,796	3,764
Santa Clara.....	1,177	1,175	2,352	6,228	6,136	12,364
Santa Cruz.....	247	219	466	1,389	1,190	2,579
Shasta.....	161	194	355	1,061	1,039	2,100
Sierra.....	8	11	19	44	60	104
Siskiyou.....	174	171	345	848	830	1,678
Solano.....	441	395	836	2,075	2,032	4,107
Sonoma.....	380	383	763	2,303	2,033	4,336
Stanislaus.....	548	576	1,124	3,221	3,185	6,406
Sutter.....	123	117	240	679	651	1,330
Tehama.....	97	93	190	531	489	1,020
Trinity.....	20	19	39	107	110	217
Tulare.....	645	575	1,220	3,583	3,339	6,922
Tuolumne.....	49	46	95	275	274	549
Ventura.....	435	405	840	2,408	2,230	4,638
Yolo.....	177	148	325	919	874	1,793
Yuba.....	83	77	160	542	500	1,042
Total.....	36,735	37,257	73,992	205,920	199,011	404,931

TABLE 3—Continued
GRADED ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES

County	Thirteenth grade			Fourteenth grade			Total, grades 13 and 14		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Butte.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calaveras.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colusa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contra Costa.....	861	555	1,416	325	168	493	1,186	723	1,909
Del Norte.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fresno.....	422	235	657	174	104	278	596	339	935
Glenn.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humboldt.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Imperial.....	37	29	66	12	12	24	49	41	90
Inyo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kern.....	375	215	590	217	110	327	592	325	917
Kings.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lassen.....	45	11	56	23	4	27	68	15	83
Los Angeles.....	17,565	12,151	29,716	7,659	4,584	12,243	25,224	16,735	41,959
Madera.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marin.....	163	117	280	89	39	128	252	156	408
Mariposa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mendocino.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merced.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Modoc.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mono.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monterey.....	345	208	553	215	104	319	560	312	872
Napa.....	69	55	124	47	21	68	116	76	192
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orange.....	877	620	1,497	633	534	1,167	1,510	1,154	2,664
Placer.....	90	54	144	71	33	104	161	87	248
Plumas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Riverside.....	261	155	416	85	53	138	346	208	554
Sacramento.....	419	789	1,208	54	566	620	473	1,355	1,828
San Benito.....	6	10	16	7	2	9	13	12	25
San Bernardino.....	614	443	1,057	359	174	533	973	617	1,590
San Diego.....	720	251	971	229	105	334	949	356	1,305
San Francisco.....	1,586	1,094	2,680	1,415	800	2,215	3,001	1,894	4,895
San Joaquin.....	256	163	419	175	105	280	431	268	699
San Luis Obispo.....	27	42	69	6	17	23	33	59	92
San Mateo.....	391	178	569	189	87	276	580	265	845
Santa Barbara.....	122	88	210	57	48	105	179	136	315
Santa Clara.....	236	126	362	51	35	86	287	161	448
Santa Cruz.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shasta.....	119	89	208	57	36	93	176	125	301
Sierra.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Siskiyou.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Solano.....	707	110	817	198	39	237	905	149	1,054
Sonoma.....	252	173	425	175	118	293	427	291	718
Stanislaus.....	317	192	509	169	112	281	486	304	790
Sutter.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tehama.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinity.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tulare.....	326	192	518	142	93	235	468	285	753
Tuolumne.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ventura.....	250	237	487	152	93	245	402	330	732
Yolo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yuba.....	135	96	231	77	39	116	212	135	347
Total.....	27,593	18,678	46,271	13,062	8,235	21,297	40,655	26,913	67,568

TABLE 4
TOTAL GRADED ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES, WITH PER CENTS OF
INCREASE OR DECREASE SINCE MARCH 31, 1952

County	Total enrollment, kindergarten and grades 1 through 14, March 31, 1953			Increase or decrease be- tween March 31, 1952 and March 31, 1953	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Per cent
Alameda.....	61,313	59,433	120,746	7,974	7.1
Alpine.....	18	14	32	-3	-8.6
Amador.....	894	842	1,736	-6	-.3
Butte.....	6,670	6,423	13,093	18	.1
Calaveras.....	933	925	1,858	9	.5
Colusa.....	1,240	1,073	2,313	-20	-.9
Contra Costa.....	37,614	35,439	73,053	2,676	3.8
Del Norte.....	1,166	1,178	2,344	384	19.6
El Dorado.....	1,579	1,488	3,067	119	4.0
Fresno.....	32,814	30,488	63,302	3,195	5.3
Glenn.....	1,846	1,613	3,459	84	2.5
Humboldt.....	8,291	7,720	16,011	1,416	9.7
Imperial.....	7,658	7,286	14,944	922	6.6
Inyo.....	1,178	1,114	2,292	-31	-1.3
Kern.....	28,191	26,111	54,302	2,315	4.5
Kings.....	5,491	5,245	10,736	-58	-.5
Lake.....	1,180	959	2,139	-3	-.1
Lassen.....	2,198	1,972	4,170	77	1.9
Los Angeles.....	388,083	366,727	754,810	55,365	7.9
Madera.....	4,578	4,432	9,010	196	2.2
Marin.....	7,897	7,520	15,417	1,433	10.2
Mariposa.....	406	372	778	-8	-1.0
Mendocino.....	4,602	4,303	8,905	562	6.7
Merced.....	8,076	7,666	15,742	284	1.8
Modoc.....	937	847	1,784	52	3.0
Mono.....	135	113	248	-3	-1.2
Monterey.....	12,386	11,842	24,228	1,528	6.7
Napa.....	3,910	3,611	7,521	313	4.3
Nevada.....	1,728	1,621	3,349	115	3.6
Orange.....	26,179	24,336	50,515	5,738	12.8
Placer.....	4,542	4,136	8,678	-512	-5.6
Plumas.....	1,409	1,283	2,692	9	.3
Riverside.....	19,542	17,922	37,464	3,322	9.7
Sacramento.....	30,443	30,074	60,517	5,958	10.9
San Benito.....	1,140	1,129	2,269	15	.7
San Bernardino.....	33,930	31,839	65,769	5,072	8.4
San Diego.....	53,653	51,020	104,673	8,796	9.2
San Francisco.....	39,747	36,317	76,064	4,858	6.8
San Joaquin.....	20,877	19,867	40,744	1,622	4.1
San Luis Obispo.....	5,781	5,437	11,218	856	8.3
San Mateo.....	26,087	24,539	50,626	5,245	11.6
Santa Barbara.....	9,035	8,482	17,517	441	2.6
Santa Clara.....	32,271	30,644	62,915	5,719	10.0
Santa Cruz.....	5,543	5,111	10,654	179	1.7
Shasta.....	4,877	4,551	9,428	537	6.0
Sierra.....	278	236	514	9	1.8
Siskiyou.....	3,412	3,152	6,564	162	2.5
Solano.....	11,922	10,692	22,614	1,707	8.2
Sonoma.....	10,303	9,505	19,808	1,460	8.0
Stanislaus.....	15,178	14,436	29,614	1,259	4.4
Sutter.....	2,954	2,824	5,778	125	2.2
Tehama.....	2,106	1,891	3,997	120	3.1
Trinity.....	499	453	952	-30	-3.1
Tulare.....	17,633	16,434	34,067	150	.4
Tuolumne.....	1,243	1,140	2,383	86	3.7
Ventura.....	12,379	11,560	23,939	1,763	8.0
Yolo.....	4,291	4,106	8,397	868	11.5
Yuba.....	3,018	2,775	5,793	405	7.5
Total.....	1,033,284	974,268	2,007,552	134,844	7.2

TABLE 5
ENROLLMENT IN SPECIAL CLASSES, BY COUNTIES

County	Ungraded pupils in elementary schools			Postgraduate pupils in elementary schools			Special day and evening classes in elementary schools		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	63	23	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Butte.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calaveras.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colusa.....	11	3	14	2	1	3	--	--	--
Contra Costa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Del Norte.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fresno.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Glenn.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humboldt.....	--	1	1	1	1	2	--	--	--
Imperial.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inyo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	53	89
Kern.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kings.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	16	34
Lake.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lassen.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	25
Los Angeles.....	150	29	179	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madera.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marin.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mariposa.....	3	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mendocino.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merced.....	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Modoc.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mono.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monterey.....	12	4	16	2	1	3	8	6	14
Napa.....	9	3	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	2	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orange.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Placer.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Riverside.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sacramento.....	4	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Benito.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Bernardino.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	20
San Diego.....	389	155	544	--	--	--	8	4	12
San Francisco.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Joaquin.....	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Luis Obispo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Mateo.....	6	4	10	--	--	--	1	2	3
Santa Barbara.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa Clara.....	32	16	48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa Cruz.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shasta.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Siskiyou.....	1	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Solano.....	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sonoma.....	57	30	87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stanislaus.....	12	5	17	--	--	--	8	6	14
Sutter.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tehama.....	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinity.....	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tulare.....	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuolumne.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ventura.....	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yolo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yuba.....	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total.....	757	283	1,040	5	3	8	99	112	211

TABLE 5—Continued
ENROLLMENT IN SPECIAL CLASSES, BY COUNTIES

County	Special classes for physically handicapped minors											
	Elementary schools			Grades 7 and 8 in junior high schools			High school level			Junior college level		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	122	126	248	17	16	33	36	68	104	--	--	--
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--
Butte.....	9	8	17	--	--	--	--	9	6	--	--	--
Calaveras.....	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colusa.....	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contra Costa.....	63	57	120	4	8	12	12	9	21	--	--	--
Del Norte.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado.....	1	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fresno.....	61	84	145	23	9	32	19	24	43	--	--	--
Glenn.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humboldt.....	22	11	33	--	--	--	1	3	4	--	--	--
Imperial.....	11	18	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inyo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kern.....	109	82	191	--	--	--	48	17	65	--	--	--
Kings.....	10	7	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lassen.....	4	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Los Angeles.....	1,755	1,341	3,096	123	97	220	379	478	857	4	3	7
Madera.....	4	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marin.....	4	7	11	--	--	--	2	1	3	--	--	--
Mariposa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mendocino.....	2	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merced.....	13	9	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Modoc.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mono.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monterey.....	6	4	10	1	--	1	1	1	2	--	--	--
Napa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orange.....	77	79	156	7	5	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Placer.....	19	24	43	--	--	--	14	19	33	1	2	3
Plumas.....	2	--	2	1	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--
Riverside.....	29	26	55	--	--	--	34	19	53	--	--	--
Sacramento.....	45	32	77	--	--	--	20	16	36	--	--	--
San Benito.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Bernardino.....	85	60	145	2	4	6	28	42	70	--	--	--
San Diego.....	144	113	257	8	4	12	8	12	20	--	--	--
San Francisco.....	443	398	841	18	10	28	69	82	151	--	--	--
San Joaquin.....	61	30	91	2	8	10	8	22	30	--	--	--
San Luis Obispo.....	5	6	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Mateo.....	59	56	115	--	--	--	3	5	8	--	--	--
Santa Barbara.....	20	17	37	2	--	2	3	5	8	--	--	--
Santa Clara.....	60	58	118	14	--	14	19	10	29	--	--	--
Santa Cruz.....	16	16	32	--	--	--	6	5	11	--	--	--
Shasta.....	9	7	16	--	--	--	1	3	4	--	--	--
Sierra.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Siskiyou.....	1	3	4	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	--
Solano.....	33	21	54	4	1	5	2	4	6	--	--	--
Sonoma.....	12	8	20	1	1	2	3	9	12	--	--	--
Stanislaus.....	25	22	47	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	3	4
Sutter.....	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tehama.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Trinity.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tulare.....	64	42	106	--	--	--	8	7	15	--	--	--
Tuolumne.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ventura.....	15	15	30	3	4	7	1	4	5	--	--	--
Yolo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yuba.....	4	4	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total.....	3,428	2,801	6,229	230	167	397	738	874	1,612	6	8	14

TABLE 5—Continued
ENROLLMENT IN SPECIAL CLASSES, BY COUNTIES

County	Special classes for mentally retarded minors								
	Elementary schools			Grades 7 and 8 in junior high schools			High school level		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	393	219	612	149	114	263	261	180	441
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Butte.....	24	16	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calaveras.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colusa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contra Costa.....	72	45	117	--	--	--	20	7	27
Del Norte.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fresno.....	155	96	251	27	12	39	--	--	--
Glenn.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humboldt.....	15	11	26	23	9	32	6	2	8
Imperial.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inyo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kern.....	209	118	327	--	--	--	33	15	48
Kings.....	12	8	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lassen.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Los Angeles.....	4,032	2,715	6,747	177	124	301	149	95	244
Madera.....	6	2	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marin.....	31	17	48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mariposa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mendocino.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merced.....	44	31	75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Modoc.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mono.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monterey.....	108	64	172	--	--	--	3	2	5
Napa.....	13	9	22	8	7	15	--	--	--
Nevada.....	7	2	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orange.....	100	54	154	6	5	11	--	--	--
Placer.....	23	17	40	1	--	1	--	--	--
Plumas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Riverside.....	89	44	133	4	7	11	--	--	--
Sacramento.....	387	156	543	9	20	29	--	--	--
San Benito.....	32	16	48	--	--	--	16	5	21
San Bernardino.....	138	83	221	50	39	89	23	10	33
San Diego.....	498	311	809	175	116	291	151	108	259
San Francisco.....	396	253	649	216	130	346	280	195	475
San Joaquin.....	87	61	148	15	12	27	97	38	135
San Luis Obispo.....	25	20	45	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Mateo.....	38	26	64	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa Barbara.....	68	30	98	9	1	10	12	7	19
Santa Clara.....	105	71	176	5	9	14	8	3	11
Santa Cruz.....	70	63	133	--	--	--	9	14	23
Shasta.....	23	15	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Siskiyou.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Solano.....	42	21	63	9	4	13	4	1	5
Sonoma.....	59	32	91	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stanislaus.....	235	114	349	--	--	--	18	10	28
Sutter.....	13	2	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tehama.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinity.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tulare.....	122	80	202	--	--	--	21	13	34
Tuolumne.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ventura.....	66	56	122	8	7	15	9	6	15
Yolo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yuba.....	19	8	27	--	--	--	3	3	6
Total.....	7,756	4,896	12,642	891	616	1,507	1,123	714	1,837

TABLE 5—Continued
ENROLLMENT IN SPECIAL CLASSES, BY COUNTIES

County	Compulsory continuation classes			Special pupils in regular classes					
				High school level			Junior college level		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	147	88	235	84	22	106	--	--	--
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador.....	--	--	--	667	--	667	--	--	--
Butte.....	--	--	--	5	4	9	--	--	--
Calaveras.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colusa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contra Costa.....	114	65	179	--	--	--	--	--	--
Del Norte.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fresno.....	145	116	261	36	4	40	971	248	1,219
Glenn.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humboldt.....	42	17	59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Imperial.....	--	--	--	2	--	2	15	16	31
Inyo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kern.....	289	50	339	14	5	19	560	457	1,017
Kings.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lassen.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	4	16
Los Angeles.....	3,197	1,646	4,843	499	344	843	4,030	3,887	7,917
Madera.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marin.....	--	--	--	2	1	3	347	144	491
Mariposa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mendocino.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merced.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Modoc.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mono.....	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--
Monterey.....	42	7	49	--	--	--	162	218	380
Napa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	12	20
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orange.....	--	--	--	33	5	38	52	61	113
Placer.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	18	48
Plumas.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Riverside.....	65	27	92	--	--	--	22	27	49
Sacramento.....	95	21	116	37	1	38	42	60	102
San Benito.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Bernardino.....	125	40	165	5	1	6	2,285	1,214	3,499
San Diego.....	458	235	693	--	--	--	161	82	243
San Francisco.....	528	285	813	--	--	--	336	237	573
San Joaquin.....	117	44	161	36	131	167	--	--	--
San Luis Obispo.....	--	--	--	113	--	113	2	6	8
San Mateo.....	5	3	8	1	1	2	96	186	282
Santa Barbara.....	22	21	43	1	1	2	41	88	129
Santa Clara.....	62	84	146	--	--	--	--	--	--
Santa Cruz.....	176	33	209	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shasta.....	15	1	16	--	--	--	10	31	41
Sierra.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Siskiyou.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Solano.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sonoma.....	--	--	--	--	82	82	51	166	217
Stanislaus.....	12	6	18	--	--	--	43	36	79
Sutter.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tehama.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinity.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tulare.....	23	6	29	71	73	144	35	49	84
Tuolumne.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ventura.....	91	49	140	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yolo.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yuba.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	16	25
Total.....	5,770	2,844	8,614	1,606	676	2,282	9,320	7,263	16,583

TABLE 5—Concluded
ENROLLMENT IN SPECIAL CLASSES, BY COUNTIES

County	Classes for adults						Total enrollment in special classes		
	High school level			Junior college level					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alameda.....	9,874	13,869	23,743	--	--	--	11,146	14,725	25,871
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador.....	24	43	67	--	--	--	691	43	734
Butte.....	48	54	102	--	--	--	87	83	170
Calaveras.....	15	36	51	--	--	--	26	42	68
Colusa.....	68	79	147	--	--	--	82	83	165
Contra Costa.....	3,273	4,917	8,190	1,663	1,480	3,143	5,221	6,588	11,809
Del Norte.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	3
Fresno.....	2,575	3,304	5,879	--	--	--	4,012	3,897	7,909
Glenn.....	26	68	94	--	--	--	26	68	94
Humboldt.....	344	673	1,017	--	--	--	454	728	1,182
Imperial.....	198	215	413	--	--	--	226	249	475
Inyo.....	55	71	126	--	--	--	55	71	126
Kern.....	5,916	9,408	15,324	--	--	--	7,214	10,205	17,419
Kings.....	1,034	1,239	2,273	--	--	--	1,056	1,254	2,310
Lake.....	8	6	14	--	--	--	26	22	48
Lassen.....	148	180	328	--	--	--	164	186	350
Los Angeles.....	40,752	82,237	122,989	11,741	12,390	24,131	66,988	105,411	172,399
Madera.....	147	258	405	--	--	--	157	262	419
Marin.....	1,177	772	1,949	1,912	969	2,881	3,475	1,911	5,386
Mariposa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	4
Mendocino.....	110	190	300	--	--	--	112	193	305
Merced.....	403	269	672	--	--	--	461	310	771
Modoc.....	47	49	96	--	--	--	47	49	96
Mono.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Monterey.....	2,058	1,592	3,650	1,251	1,553	2,804	3,654	3,452	7,106
Napa.....	579	635	1,214	--	--	--	617	666	1,283
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	3	12
Orange.....	1,244	2,536	3,780	1,574	1,834	3,408	3,093	4,579	7,672
Placer.....	829	959	1,788	--	--	--	917	1,039	1,956
Plumas.....	100	26	126	--	--	--	103	27	130
Riverside.....	980	1,493	2,473	287	417	704	1,510	2,060	3,570
Sacramento.....	3,553	2,910	6,463	--	--	--	4,192	3,218	7,410
San Benito.....	153	166	319	--	--	--	201	187	388
San Bernardino.....	3,441	3,991	7,432	1,732	1,155	2,887	7,934	6,639	14,573
San Diego.....	8,962	14,474	23,436	267	265	532	11,221	15,875	27,096
San Francisco.....	15,483	16,353	31,836	--	--	--	17,777	17,947	35,724
San Joaquin.....	988	894	1,882	--	--	--	1,412	1,240	2,652
San Luis Obispo.....	971	917	1,888	--	--	--	1,116	949	2,065
San Mateo.....	2,500	4,472	6,972	2,565	3,336	5,901	5,273	8,089	13,362
Santa Barbara.....	1,504	2,208	3,712	--	--	--	1,683	2,380	4,063
Santa Clara.....	6,040	7,643	13,683	--	--	--	6,345	7,894	14,239
Santa Cruz.....	894	1,079	1,973	--	--	--	1,171	1,210	2,381
Shasta.....	996	1,212	2,208	--	--	--	1,054	1,269	2,323
Sierra.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Siskiyou.....	282	192	474	--	--	--	285	198	483
Solano.....	2,518	2,325	4,843	--	--	--	2,613	2,378	4,991
Sonoma.....	1,088	1,360	2,448	225	351	576	1,496	2,039	3,535
Stanislaus.....	261	442	703	972	1,381	2,353	1,588	2,025	3,613
Sutter.....	98	390	488	--	--	--	112	393	505
Tehama.....	193	232	425	--	--	--	195	232	427
Trinity.....	25	41	66	--	--	--	26	41	67
Tulare.....	858	871	1,729	782	481	1,263	1,984	1,623	3,607
Tuolumne.....	112	222	334	--	--	--	112	222	334
Ventura.....	1,076	1,661	2,737	--	--	--	1,270	1,802	3,072
Yolo.....	137	183	320	--	--	--	137	183	320
Yuba.....	22	22	44	571	415	986	628	469	1,097
Total.....	124,187	189,438	313,625	25,542	26,027	51,569	181,458	236,712	418,170

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ROY E. SIMPSON, *Superintendent*

NEW STATE EDUCATION BUILDING

During the period from May 18 to July 1, all the offices of the State Department of Education which are located in Sacramento moved to the new State Education Building, at 721 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, with the exception of the Textbook Warehouse and the district office and warehouse of the Surplus Property Agency, which will remain in their former locations, 1108 R Street and 1126½ I Street, respectively.

The Bureau of Adult Education, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the headquarters office of the Child Care Center Program moved from Los Angeles to the new location in Sacramento during the week of June 8. The headquarters office of the Bureau of Agricultural Education, previously located at California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, will move to Sacramento on July 1. The office of the State Teachers' Retirement System is also established in the new State Education Building.

Correspondence should be directed to the State Department of Education, 721 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14, and visitors should come to that address.

On Thursday, July 9, the dedication and laying of the cornerstone of the new building will be held, following which there will be tours of the building. All friends of education are cordially invited to be present at this event.

CLASSIFICATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE

Chief state school officers in the United States have recently received from Rall I. Grigsby, Acting Commissioner of Education in the new federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a communication enclosing General Information Bulletin No. 37 from National Headquarters of Selective Service. This bulletin, dated April 28, 1953, modifies and clarifies the rights of high school students under Selective Service procedures. The information contained in it is presented here, in slightly abbreviated form, because of its importance to high school students and principals.

Under the Selective Service law every youth must register with a local board within five days after he reaches his eighteenth birthday, although he does not actually become liable for service until he is 18½ years of age. Shortly after a youth registers, his local Selective Service board will mail him a classification questionnaire. The local board will classify the registrant on the basis of the information he puts into this questionnaire.

National Headquarters of Selective Service officials have announced that local boards may classify a high school student directly into Class I-S if they have in their possession, prior to making the classification, evidence that the registrant is a full-time high school student and that he is making satisfactory grades. It is therefore suggested that every youth who receives a questionnaire while still in high school go to the principal of the high school, after mailing his questionnaire, and request the principal to send a letter to the student's local Selective Service board. The principal's letter should attest that the registrant is a full-time student at that high school, that he is making satisfactory grades, and it should give the date on which the student is expected to receive his diploma.

A student who receives a I-S statutory deferment is entitled to retain that classification until one of the following occurs: (1) he graduates, (2) he reaches age 20, or (3) he ceases to make satisfactory grades.

By classifying a student directly into Class I-S a local board can, in many instances, effect a monetary saving to the government, besides avoiding inconvenience to the student. If the student is classified in I-A he must be sent for a preinduction physical examination when his order number is reached. Since a preinduction physical examination is only good for a prescribed period, many students who might later be reclassified into I-S would have to be re-examined after the termination of their I-S deferment.

If the registrant disagrees with the classification made by the local board he may appeal to the State Appeal Board by merely sending, within ten days from the date of mailing¹ a letter to his local board stating that he wishes to appeal his classification.

All registrants are required by law to notify their local boards of changes in their status. Therefore, all high school students should be reminded that they must notify their local boards when they receive their diplomas, when they cease to make satisfactory grades, or if they quit high school without graduating.

One of the problems facing many a youth in his last year of high school is deciding whether to go into service immediately after graduation and discharge his obligation or go on to college and try to complete his education before going into service.

For the high school senior intending to enter college, there are two provisions to consider. First, a full-time college student called for induction during his academic year may request that he be deferred until he has finished his academic year of study. If he does so, the deferment must be granted. However, he can obtain such a statutory deferment only once.

Also, a youth who starts a full-time college course before being called can try for a second type of student deferment. He can apply for permission to take the Selective Service College Qualification Test, which is being given at various intervals each year. The results of the test are sent to the local board. The board can then defer the student for another academic year if he has achieved a certain score or if he attains prescribed class standing. A local board is not required to defer a student who meets either of these criteria but its decision is subject to appeal.

A student can also gain deferment by being accepted for college military training. Members of college ROTC units are deferred, so long as they remain in good stand-

¹ The letter requesting appeal from classification by local board must be received by the State Appeal Board within ten days of the date on which the notice of classification was mailed by the local board, as shown by the date stamped on the envelope by the Post Office.

ing, provided they sign an agreement to accept a commission upon graduation and serve two years on active duty.

Students should be reminded that a deferment is just that—a delay. When the student graduates from college, he is expected to serve two years on active duty. In fact, if he has been deferred, he remains liable for service until age 35.

If high school students are advised of their rights and obligations under the law and keep their local boards correctly advised of their status at all times, the Selective Service machinery can function with the minimum of concern and inconvenience to the registrant and a lighter work load on the local board. The men who operate the local boards or appeal boards, or act as appeal agents and advisors, all serve without compensation. These men donate their time as a patriotic service so that our registrants may be classified by local men who are familiar with local conditions.

INTERPRETATIONS OF LAW

APPLICABLE TO SCHOOLS

ELMER LAINE, *Administrative Adviser*

[The following items are merely digests, and although care is taken to state accurately the purport of the opinions reported, the items have the limitations common to all digests. The reader is therefore urged to examine the complete text of an opinion digested and, when necessary, secure competent legal advice before taking any action based thereon.]

OPINIONS OF CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL

Authority to Grant a Credential Following Mandatory Revocation of Previous Credential of Applicant

The State Board of Education has discretionary power under Education Code Section 12106 to grant a credential to an applicant who has had a previous credential revoked pursuant to Education Code Section 12755 (which makes revocation mandatory following the conviction of the holder for commission of any crime enumerated therein), provided such revocation was not for the conviction of a sex offense defined in Section 12011.7. (AGO 53-12; 21 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 65.)

Incompatible Offices; County Supervisor and Trustee of a Union High School District

A county supervisor may not also concurrently be the trustee of a union high school district located within the same county. The duties and responsibilities of the two offices are incompatible. A conflict of interest could arise in fulfilling the duties and responsibilities imposed upon each office by law. The offices being incompatible, the first office occupied becomes vacant upon the actual assumption of the duties of the second office. (AGO 52-250; 21 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 94.)

Compatible Offices; Clerk and Assessor of Sixth-class Nonchartered City and Trustee of Union High School District

The duties imposed by law upon the offices of the city clerk and city assessor of a sixth-class nonchartered city and those of a trustee of a union high school district in the same county are not incompatible and both may be held concurrently by one person. The duties of such clerk and assessor are ministerial rather than legislative; their exercise would not require inconsistent action or a division of loyalty with the exercise by the same person of the legislative duties imposed upon a trustee of a union high school district. School district taxes are levied in the same manner as county or city and county taxes; in no case do the property assessments of a city assessor affect the county tax roll. (AGO 53-16; 21 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 117.)

NOTES ON DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

Compiled by MARGARET RAUCH, *Administrative Assistant*

WORKSHOP ON PUBLIC LIBRARY STANDARDS

The California State Library, which constitutes the Division of Libraries of the State Department of Education, sponsored a workshop on public library standards at Sacramento Junior College, March 28 to April 2, 1953. The workshop leader was Robert D. Leigh, director of the recent nation-wide Public Library Inquiry. Librarians from 45 representative public libraries in California participated in the formulation of tentative standards of materials, facilities, and personnel essential to good public library service. A statement of these tentative standards will be submitted to the California Library Association for approval or modification.

HOSPITAL INTERNSHIP FOR VETERANS

Recent changes in U. S. Veterans Administration regulations have placed hospital internship courses in the category of institutional training. As such, these courses will be subject to approval and supervision by the Bureau of Readjustment Education as are other types of medical training for veterans under Public Law 346 and Public Law 550. The Bureau is now in the process of co-ordinating the change-over from the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations, which formerly approved and supervised internship training as part of their on-job-training program.

STUDENT PERSONNEL PROGRAMS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES

At the request of the Committee on Vocational Education in the Junior College of the California Junior College Association, the Bureau of Guidance is undertaking a study of the student personnel programs in California's public junior colleges. The Committee on Student Personnel Work of the state association and a similar committee of the American Association of Junior Colleges are co-operating in this study, which will deal with the patterns of organization for counseling, placement, housing, student activities, student welfare, student health services, and the granting of loans and scholarships. Several of the junior colleges have been visited this spring and the information gathered is being used in formulating procedures for carrying on the study. The remaining colleges will be visited next fall.

JOINT MEETING OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND COUNCIL OF STATE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

The State Board of Education and the Council of State College Presidents held a joint meeting in Oakland on April 16, 1953, at which discussion centered around several areas of joint concern: functions and curriculum of the state colleges, staff personnel, and the state college building program. The State Board of Education reaffirmed its previous endorsement of the long-term building program of the state colleges and of requesting adjustments in compensation for all state college employees, such adjustments to be made in relationship to the schedules existing in both the public schools and the University of California.

EDUCATION OF HOMEMAKERS

Members of the Bureau of Homemaking Education have been working with the State College Curriculum Committee on the Education of Homemakers, which is concerned with the development of a plan for homemaking education in the state colleges. The committee expects to prepare clear statements of objectives for the homemaker, the teacher of home economics, and the home economist in business which will help guide the kinds of educational experiences in this area to be offered by the state colleges. The committee will also consider the extent and degree to which homemaking education should be developed in each of the colleges and the kind of staff, facilities, and equipment that will be necessary for such a program.

Everyone concerned with home and family living will be interested in the fact that this committee has started with "Homemaking for the Homemaker" as the core of the state college program. Other emphases will be considered as natural outgrowths of the home-centered approach. The committee believes that other aspects of the program will gain greater strength through the development of a strong foundation program in homemaking, and that through increased emphasis on homemaking more students who are training for teaching will be attracted into this program where a shortage of teachers exists.

Membership of the committee is as follows:

C. O. McCorkle, California State Polytechnic College, *Chairman*
Mrs. Gwendolyn D. Wagner, Chico State College
Louise Porch, Fresno State College
Mrs. Flo Ramsey, Humboldt State College
Albert Graves, Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences
George Sorensen, San Diego State College
Gertrude Luehning, San Francisco State College
Margaret Jones, San Jose State College
M. Catherine Starr, Sacramento State College
James B. Enochs, Specialist in State College Curricula, State Department of Education

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

CHARTERS OF FREEDOM

The original copies of three great American documents—The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights—were placed on permanent display in the Exhibition Hall of the National Archives at Washington on December 15, 1953, the one hundred sixty-first anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

The National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration has recently announced the issuance of *Charters of Freedom*, a 16-page publication presenting readable facsimiles of these three documents under one cover. The pages are 11 by 14 inches in size, permitting the reproduction of the documents at only a little less than half-size. Each document is accompanied by text giving briefly its historical background. One page relates the story of the travels of the documents, the measures taken to protect them from destruction or loss in time of war, and the precautions against deterioration during storage or exhibit.

Charters of Freedom is intended for wide circulation among educators, teachers, and school pupils in the belief that it will help to develop a richer understanding and appreciation of the fundamental principles underlying our democracy. The publication can be ordered by mail at a price of 25 cents per copy, or 20 cents in quantities of 500 or more. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States and sent to Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States, The National Archives, Washington 25, D.C.

"KEEP OUR ROADSIDES CLEAN"

The California State Chamber of Commerce has launched a campaign to eliminate unsightly litter along the state's roadsides. The program of education regarding the need for this effort will be developed through local committees which will include representatives of schools, youth groups, and parent-teacher associations.

The remedy for unnecessary littering of roadsides proposed by the State Chamber of Commerce is a simple one. The motoring public is to be induced to carry used grocery bags or other containers in their automobiles; to deposit in these containers, while driving, any accumulated rubbish such as paper, bottles, cans, and picnic remnants; and then to dispose of these containers in receptacles provided for the purpose along the highways or at roadside services patronized along the route. One of the key points in the plan is that district engineers of the State Division

of Highways are authorized to place trash containers at strategic spots along the highways under their jurisdiction.

A number of desirable effects are expected to result from the proposed improvement in behavior of the traveling public, among which are the following: (1) Driving will be made more pleasant through the elimination of roadside litter; (2) California will not rank among the states having the most untidy highways; (3) the annual expenditure of \$450,000 by the State Division of Highways for scavenging of bottles and cans thoughtlessly tossed from passing cars will be reduced, and the savings can be used for needed highway construction or roadside beautification; and (4) the danger from roadside fires started through the effect of sun shining through glass bottles will be reduced or eliminated.

The Chamber of Commerce urges teachers and other school personnel to give attention to this subject, before the beginning of summer vacations, by explaining to pupils how they can help by providing and using paper bags to keep refuse from defacing California's roadsides.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK, 1953

November 8-14, 1953, has been designated as this year's American Education Week by its sponsors, the National Education Association, the American Legion, the United States Office of Education, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The central theme for the 1953 observance is addressed to the individual citizen: "Good Schools Are Your Responsibility." The daily topics relate to various aspects of the modern school program and to some of the schools' most urgent needs: "Moral and Spiritual Foundations," "Learning the Fundamentals," "Building the National Strength," "Preparing for Loyal Citizenship," "The School Board in Action," "Your Child's Teachers," and "Parent and Teacher Teamwork."

Various program aids and publicity helps will be provided by the sponsors as usual, to encourage nation-wide observance of American Education Week. These will be obtainable at nominal cost from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. An order folder listing the various items may be secured from that address about July 1.

CONFERENCE ON EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

The Western Division of the International Council for Exceptional Children, which is a department of the National Education Association, has announced its first regional conference, to be held November 1-4, 1953, at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon. All chapters of the International Council for Exceptional Children in the ten western states and Canada have been invited to participate, and related educational and

community groups will also be welcome. Mrs. Edythe B. Sharinghousen, 3706 N.E. 18th Avenue, Portland 12, Oregon, is chairman of general arrangements.

MEETING OF COUNCIL ON TEACHER EDUCATION

The California Council on Teacher Education will hold its annual fall meeting November 5, 6, and 7, 1953, at the Awahnee Hotel, Yosemite National Park.

A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY IN AVIATION

At the request of California's aviation industry, Governor Earl Warren has recently appointed a 37-member committee to direct California's participation in the national observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Powered Flight. The national committee is headed by Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

The purpose of commemorating the first powered flight of the Wright brothers, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903, is to stimulate public interest in the importance of aviation and to promote a better understanding of the social and economic contributions it has made. A contest for teachers is being planned in which a prominent teacher in aviation education will be selected to represent California at a meeting to be held in Washington, D.C., in December, 1953. Details regarding the contest will be made available in the near future.

Mrs. Helen Cowan Wood, general consultant in the office of the Fresno County Superintendent of Schools and former staff member of the State Department of Education, has been selected to work during the summer of 1953 with the Materials Production Committee of the National Aviation Education Council in the preparation of instructional materials for aviation education at the elementary school level. In nearly a hundred school districts throughout California, aviation materials are already being used to motivate learning on the secondary level. The interest of youth in this subject and the tremendous need for trained personnel in civil and military aviation present a real challenge to the schools of the state.

PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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